

THE JERSEYMAN

VOL. 3.

GENEALOGY COLLECTION

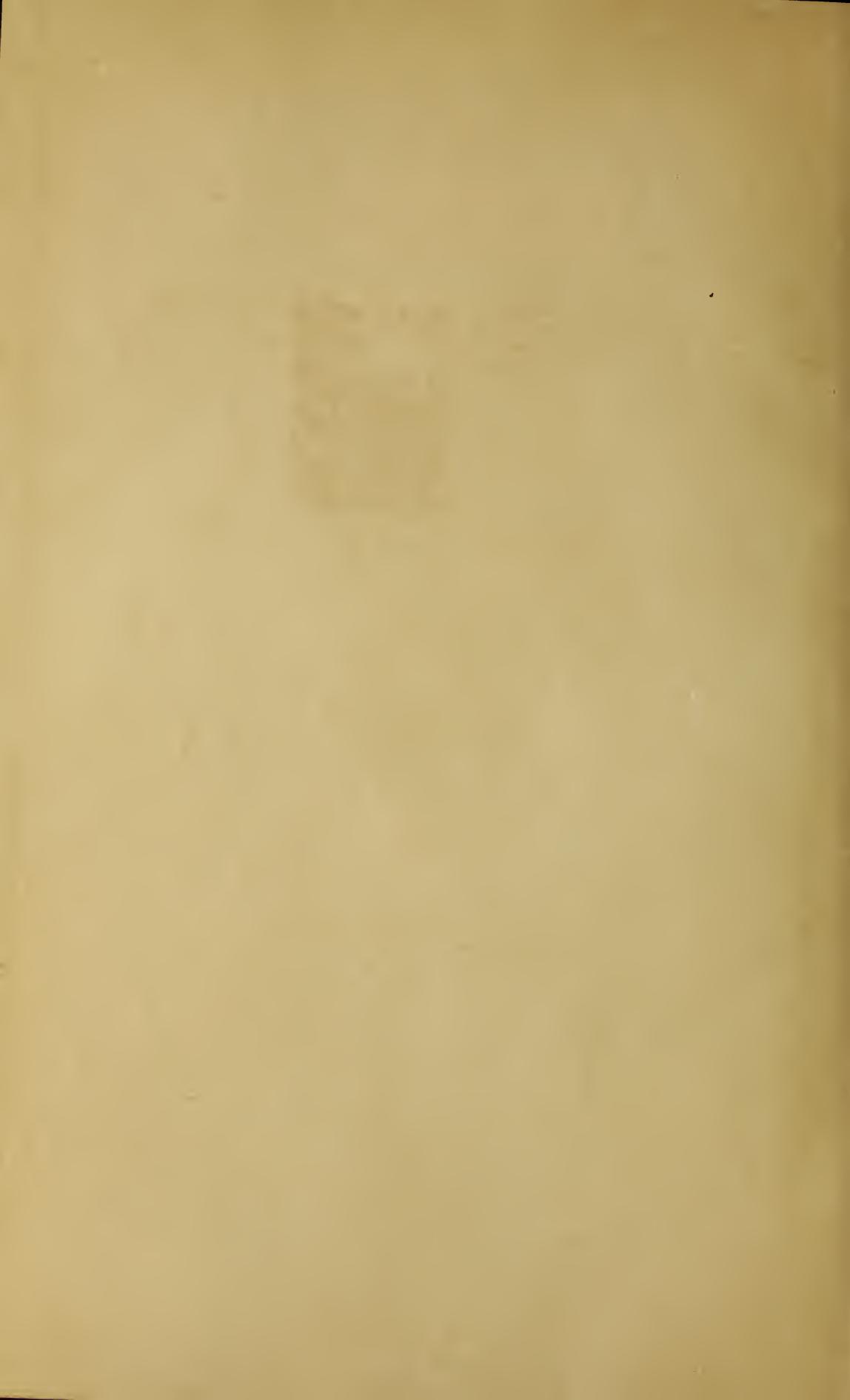
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THE
Jerseyman.

A QUARTERLY MAGAZINE

— OF —

LOCAL HISTORY.

VOLUME 3.

FLEMINGTON, N. J.,
1895-97.



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THE JERSEYMAN.

VOL. 3, No. 1.

FLEMINGTON, N. J.

APRIL, 1895.

The West Jersey Society's Great Tract in Hunterdon County.

By HENRY RACE, M. D.

Daniel Coxe, M. D., of London, was physician to Queen Catharine, wife of King Charles II., and also to Queen Anne. In February, 1686, he purchased five whole shares of the Province of West Jersey from Benjamin Bartlett, the son-in-law of Edward Byllynge. Subsequently, by various conveyances, and extensive purchases made by him from the natives, which were assented to by the Council of Proprietors, he assumed to be "Chief Proprietor of new west Jersey," owning about one-fifth of its territory.

In 1691-2 the West New Jersey Society was organized. It was a joint stock company, composed of forty-eight members, mostly citizens of London. Their object was "Carrying on a Trade to the sd. Places in America as for the Promoting & Carrying on of several other Useful and necessary Designs for mutual Advantage." Their capital was raised "from time to time & at all times when & as often as the major Part shall think fitt to order the same signified by their Votes in a General Assembly Pay or Cause to be Paid to the Treasurer for the time being all such sum or sums of money as the sd. General Assembly or the major Part of them by their Votes shall Order & appoint." The capital stock was divided into *sixteen hundred* equal shares not to exceed ten Pounds Stirling each. The ownership of ten shares was made requisite

for a vote in their proceedings. They held an annual meeting on the 25th of March for the election of officers and of a committee of eleven members authorized to represent the Society in business transactions. This organization has been continued to the present time, annual meetings being held regularly and officers elected in London.

On March 4, 1691-2, Dr. Daniel Coxe conveyed to the West Jersey Society for the sum of £9,000 all his property in the Colony, except "that Tract of Land lying about the falls of Delaware River (in Hopewell and Maidenhead) in West New Jersey . . . Conteyning by Estimacon Sixty thousand Acres," and two other tracts which he had previously conveyed to John Coloham.

The Society's Committee of Eleven commissioned Jeremiah Basse as their agent in West Jersey "To take up Lands there To inspect and direct ye seliing and buying of our (their) Goods," &c., August 19, 1699, he was succeeded by Andrew Hamilton, and later, Col. Lewis Morris became the agent of the Society.

At a meeting of the Council of Proprietors on the 9th of September, 1708, "Mr. Lewis Morris was admitted to take up one hundred thousand Acres for the Society." . . . On the 29th March, 1717, Mr. Morris produced to the Council a Return, recorded, of Ninety-one thousand and eight hundred

& ninety-five Acres, Surveyed in the Month of June, 1711, which was allowed." (*New Jersey Archives*, VII., 325).

The survey was made by Daniel Leeds, and the following description of its boundaries is found in his return made to the Surveyor General's Office at Burlington :

" Situate, and being in the county of Burlington in the Province of West Jersey, beginning at the north end of Coshanton (Cushetunk mountain;) thence north to Lamington Falls, on the North Branch of Raritan, where Peapack path crosses said river; thence along said path; thence west to the South Branch of Raritan River; thence southwest to Delaware River*; thence as the river goes to where the Sokaway (Nississackawick) comes into the Delaware, to the top of a hill on the south side of the upper branch of the Reshasakaway (this corner was 9 chains and 50 links from the mouth of Nississackawick Creek); thence to a fork of a run (near Pittstown), being a branch of Capooaulong (Capolon); thence down said run to another fork (near Everle's, formerly Ishi Butler's house); thence up the same (southeasterly) to a fork of the said run, to a hickory sapling by the old field of Sekapus to a corner near his plantation (one mile N. E. of Quakertown); thence east to Raritan River (South Branch); thence northeast to the end of a run at the foot of the said mountain (Coshanton); thence southeast to Mr. Willock's corner."

It seems probable, from Mr. Leed's description, that he made this survey on horseback, without compass or chain. Some of its lines were altered and their bearings more definitely described, in later surveys, by Dr. John Rockhill and Robert Emley. After Hunterdon county was set off from Burlington—1713-14—it was commonly called "THE WEST JERSEY SOCIETY'S GREAT TRACT IN HUNTERDON COUNTY."

There were, probably, some settlers on the tract before its allotment to the Society. Others came in and occupied the more desirable places without permission from the Society. The frequency and number of these settlements may be inferred from the circum-

*This corner was a large rock projecting into the margin of the river. It was removed in grading the track for the Belvidere Delaware Railroad. It was 76 chains above the mouth of Milford Creek.

stance that, as early as 1723, arrangements were being made for building St. Thomas' Church; and, about 1730, Bethlehem Presbyterian Church was organized both within the Society's borders.

In 1735, at the request of his father, who was agent for the Society, Lewis Morris, Jr., went several times to the tract to take leases from the settlers. He found 98 families seated on it beside those on the part claimed by Coxe and Kirkbride, called Coxe's and Kirkbride's 10,000 acres. They consented to sign leases, which were delivered to the succeeding agent, Mr. Thyn. (See *Liber M*, 361 *Burlington Records*).

As the list of names of these settlers is of much genealogical interest—many of them being lineal ancestors of families still resident in the country—we copy them together with the number of acres occupied by each one :

- Robert Green, 100 acres.
- John Hendrickson, 200 acres.
- Nathan Peg, 200 acres.
- Peter Moreau, 200 acres.
- Isaac Astor, 160 acres.
- Abraham Tritby, 200 acres.
- Martin Steyr, 100 acres.
- Daniel Rose, 200 acres.
- Edward Hornet, 200 acres.
- Joseph Jusrow, 200 acres.
- Erie Eyck, 200 acres.
- Philip Eyck, 100 acres.
- Dennis Ryley, 200 acres.
- Hugh Howell, 200 acres.
- John Merlatt, 100 acres.
- Solomon Wilerick, 100 acres.
- Miles Burn, 100 acres.
- John Alburtus, 200 acres.
- Michael Henestrish, 150 acres.
- Lomand, Calfe, 100 acres.
- Uriah William Lawrence, 50 acres.
- Cornelius Johnson for J. Hendrickson, 100 acres.
- Johannes Hoffman, 100 acres.
- Homer Klyn, 150 acres.
- William Dixe, 100 acres.
- Peter Delsie, 150 acres.
- John Thomas, 100 acres.
- William Philips, 150 acres.
- Nathaniel Petitt, 100 acres.
- Stephen Calvin, 200 acres.
- Zachariah Alback, 100 acres.

William Alback, 100 acres.
 Roeleff Trapagan, 200 acres.
 Griffin Thomas, 150 acres.
 William Pepinger, 125 acres.
 Gasper Hawshill, 150 acres.
 Simon Lefre, 100 acres.
 Edward Hunt, 200 acres.
 Jabis Jarvis, 200 acres.
 Samuel Swackanswen, 100 acres.
 Johannes Symors, 100 acres.
 Paid Dewitt, 200 acres.
 Abraham Slown, 50 acres.
 Abraham Maederard, 150 acres.
 John Roder, 150 acres.
 Peter Jarvis, 150 acres.
 Christian Jarvis, 150 acres.
 Andrew Bour, 200 acres.
 John Bassett, 200 acres.
 Adam Hunan, 100 acres.
 Herman Hagerhaff, 50 acres.
 Samuel Freeman, 100 acres.
 Henry Freeman, 100 acres.
 Christian Jacobs, 100 acres.
 William Herr, 100 acres.
 Adam Duvalere, 100 acres.
 Joseph Willits, 200 acres.
 William Oaks, 200 acres.
 Joseph Webster, 200 acres.
 Daniel Allen, 50 acres.
 Isaac Osman, 200 acres.
 Paul Marlat, 100 acres.
 John Oakes, 100 acres.
 Uriah Heppen, 300 acres.
 Joost Heppen, 150 acres.
 Christopher Vecakt, 200 acres.
 Philip Shoobe, 100 acres.
 William Crist, 100 acres.
 Lawrence Wolliff, 150 acres.
 Peter Beliesfelt, 150 acres.
 Oliver Silverthorn, 200 acres.
 William Bylerfelt, 200 acres.
 Daniel Borland, 100 acres.
 Jacob Angele, 100 acres.
 Robert Whee, 100 acres.
 John Moore, 100 acres.
 William Osman, 100 acres.
 Anthony Kelsse, 100 acres.
 Jacob Bodin, 200 acres.
 Thomas Kirby, 100 acres.
 George Marbot, 100 acres.
 Teunis Heppen, 106 acres.
 Johannes Sevrufirsty, 150 acres.
 Nicholas Abels, 100 acres.

Aron Price, 200 acres.
 Cornelius Johnson, 100 acres.
 Jacob Shipman, 150 acres.
 Zacharias Sommensefelt, 150 acres.
 Edward Manning, 100 acres.
 Nicholas Bickle (Pickel), 100 acres.
 Michael Heneskit, 60 acres.
 Uriah Kirds, 100 acres.
 John Corke, 100 acres.
 Thomas Leasley, 200 acres.
 Adam Patner, 100 acres.
 Richard Pevler, 200 acres.
 James Mackasky, 50 acres.
 Total, 13,401 acres.

In 1744 the Society, by their agents, Joseph Haynes and Jeremiah Lattouch, sold to James Alexander, father of Lord Sterling, 10,000 acres of land, "with usual allowances, to be elected, located and chosen in any number of parcels by the said James Alexander." The conveyance was confirmed by deed, bearing date March 30, 1753, given by Henry Lane and Lewis Johnston, attorneys for the Society. (*Book H, 2nd, 196, Burlington Records*).

August 16, 1794, Henry Lane, Lewis Johnston and John Foye were commissioned as "Agents Attorneys and Factors to the Society to manage their Affairs and Interests in the Jerseys," with instructions to "dispose of such part (of the Society's tract) as is unoccupied and free from any contest at Sixty Pounds or more pr. hundred Acres, New York money, but not under that price, and not less than One thousand Acres at a time and to be located, &c., all together in one place and not in different parts. And to make those easy that are Settled on our Lands and to whom Mr. Lewis Morris gave Leases, We agree you may grant to them the Freehold thereof on their paying Forty Pounds or more pr. hundred Acres, And for those that are settled on our Lands and refused to take a Lease from Mr. Morris, Juur, you may grant to them the Freehold thereof on their paying you Fifty Pounds pr. hundred Acres, New York money, clear of all Charges. And for those that were settled on said Tract or claim under Coxe or Kerpright (Kerkbride?) or others on pretence of a Survey, &c., you may grant to them the Freehold thereof on their paying you Forty pounds pr. hundred Acres clear of all

charges."

October 11, 1752, the remaining unsold part of this tract was conveyed to an American company composed of Hon. John Stevens, Andrew Johnston and John Johnston. The consideration obligated for was £20,000. A joint stock company was formed and the capital divided into fifteen equal shares. Of these Andrew Johnson became the owner of four shares; Hon. John Stevens of four; William Alexander (Lord Stirling) of two; John Johnston of two; Thomas Barton of two; and Francis McEvers of one. Some of this stock changed hands, and in 1766 William Alexander held two shares; Hon. John Stevens five; James Parker three; Executors of Andrew Johnston two; Patrick McEvers one; Nathaniel Marston, Jacob Ludlow, and Henry Cuyler two.

A survey of the whole tract was made by Johnathan Hampton, and it was found to contain 92,513 acres, strict measure.

By Feb. 1761 the following claims had been admitted:

Allen and Turner's purchase, 10,880 acres

Coxe and Kerkbride's purchase, 11,337 acres.

Hoff and Bounel's purchase, 500 acres.

Rosecrant's purchase, 598 acres.

Coxe and King's claim, 1,527 acres.

In 1762, '3 and '4, 32,000 acres were surveyed into farm lots, mapped and numbered by Mr. Hampton. By a deed of partition, dated October 5th 1765, all the parties having right to the same "allotted a part of the same great tract into 15 allotments." (*Burlington Records, Liber X of Deeds*, 47).

Each of the owners of these several allotments commissioned John Emley as agent and attorney to lease, receive rents, or sell and make conveyance of their lands in the tract.

We copy from Mr. Emley's MSS. the following list of names of tenants in 1757, "to the Westward of Pierce's Road." (Pierce's Road is now called the "Hickory Road," leading from Pittstown to Bloomsbury by way of the old Hickory Tavern).

Armstrong, Thomas.

Beaver, Thomas.

Bennet, Henry.

Brock, Daniel.

Bird, Elisha.

Bird, Elisha, Jun.

Bird, James.

Blair, Robert.

Barton, Clark.

Barton, Thomas.

Bodine, John.

Brinson, John.

Breeden, Robert.

Brunson, Barefoot.

Calvin, Luther.

Cotton, Henry.

Caffrey, Patrick.

Calwell, Joseph.

Clyne, William.

Dilts, Philip Peter.

Davidson, Alexander.

Emell, Peter.

Ferguson, Samuel.

Fleming, William.

Freeman, Samuel.

Freeman, Abraham.

Goodwin, Amos.

Homer, Jacob.

Hands, Peter.

Hand (Hann) Matthias.

Harrison, John.

Henderson, John.

Hendrickson, John.

Hiener (Hiner) William.

Herring & Clair.

Hair (Hare) Joseph.

Herman, John.

Howell, Sampson.

Kemple, Peter.

Kelly, John.

Kimmins, Thomas.

Keys, Peter.

Longley, Joseph.

Lacock, Nathan.

Lowden, Samuel.

Lennard, Paul.

McRicken, George.

McFarlane, James.

McIntosh, Daniel.

Newton, Robert.

Osmund, Sarah.

Oliver, Daniel.

Oaks (Oakes) William.

Opdyck, Benjamin.

Oaks, Isaac.

Otto, Peter.

Partier, John.

Palmer, Jonathan.

Parke, John.	Biggen, James.
Price, Thomson,	Clifford, James.
Pettit, Nathaniel.	Ceipher, Michael.
Queen, John.	Christie, William.
Reu, Robert.	Carr, John.
Rosecrans, Harmian.	Carr, Hugh.
Strayle, Jacob.	Fleming, Andrew.
Smith, Peter.	Fleming, Thomas.
Sygne (Sine) Philip.	Fitzgerald, John.
Schooley, Samuel.	Fari, Valentine.
Slout, Philip.	Gordon, Joseph.
Todd, John Peter.	Hubey, Elmer.
Timbler, George.	Hageman, Joseph.
Usselton, Samuel.	Hageman, Aram.
Van Sicklen (Van Sickle) Garrett.	Henry Johannes.
Wilkinson, John.	Hegel, Peter.
Weyer, Peter.	Johnston, John.
Winegarden & Shoemaker.	Likens, John.
Waggoner, Adam.	Larew, Peter.
Waggoner, William.	Little, Thomas.
Winegarden, Peter.	Miller, William.
Webster, Benjamin.	McShane, Francis
Webster, Joseph.	Ord, Johannes.
Warner (Warne) & Veert.	Peterson, John.
Young, Peter.	Redman, Joseph.
Tenants between Pierce's Road and the South Branch of the Raritan :	Sygne (Sine) Philip.
Allen, William.	Shaw, Robert.
Adaer (Adair), Alexander.	Saunders, John.
Bigger, Joseph.	Stevense, Cornelius.
Beavers, Joseph.	Troy, John.
Batey, Robert.	Taylor, Robert Runyon.
Buckalew, Samuel.	Williams, Edward.
Bartholomew, John.	Wilson, John.
Beam, John Richard.	Watson, John.
	Weynen, William.

Unrecorded Hunterdon Wills.

The following is a list of persons whose wills are filed, but not recorded, in the Colonial Department of the Secretary of State's office :

1701, Francis Hoge (or Hage).	1709, Theophilus Phillips.
1703, Rounsevall.	1713, Hezekiah Carpenter.
1704, Andrew Smith.	1713, Henry Bell.
1705, Thomas Barnard.	1713, Daniel Deane.
1707, Richard Bart.	1713, William Lee.
1708, Stephen Nelson.	1716, Andrew Heath.
	1717, Simon Sacket.
	1717, Samuel Hunt.
	1718, Nathaniel Pettit.
	1721, Peter Lot.

1721, Jonathan Roberts.
1721, William Green.
1722, William Hixsen.
1722, Gershom Moore.

— Theophilus Phillips, 1709: The three brothers, Theophilus, Joseph and Daniel Phillips were among the grantees of the new charter of Newtown, Long Island, granted by Governor Dougan, of New York, and are believed, by Riker, to be great-grand sons of Rev. George Phillips, of Roxford, England, who came over with Governor Winthrop in 1730, and settled in Watertown, Massachusetts. Theophilus, one of the three brothers, was married three times; first to Ann, daughter of Ralph Hunt, by whom he had three sons; Theophilus, born May 15, 1673, William and Philip. Theophilus and Philip came to Maidenhead (now Lawrence, Mercer County), in 1698. Posterity numerous.

— Samuel Hunt, 1717: Ralph Hunt came from England to Newtown, Long Island, in 1652. He was one of the seven

patentees to whom a grant was made by Governor Nicholl of the land on which Newtown was built. His children were Ralph, Edward, John, SAMUEL, Mary, and Ann, wife of Theophilus Philips. Samuel, the testator, was a son of Ralph, and came from Long Island, to Maidenhead, N. J.

— Andrew Smith, 1704: Was a surveyor by profession. He gave the name of Hopewell to the first purchase of land—200 acres—made in the township by him in 1688. From this the township of Hopewell took its name. He had three sons, Andrew, Jonathan, and Timothy.

— Andrew Heath, 1716: Was an Indian interpreter. He was a lineal ancestor of Edward M. Heath, our County Superintendent of Schools.

— Rounsvell, 1703: An old family of that name has lived many years in Hunterdon County. Why he omitted his Christian name in his will we can not explain. He left a wife, Hannah, and three children, not named.

My First Visit to Flemington.

N the year 1834 my father was engaged in building the largest stone house in the township of Kingwood. The mason work was under the supervision of Daniel Helwig, of Bucks County, Pennsylvania, who the same year constructed the stone dwelling lately occupied by John S. Higgins. The outside coating and the plastering within have always commanded the admiration of those who have viewed the house which my father built. In mixing the mortar a large quantity of hair was used. In the latter part of that Summer my father planned a trip to Flemington, the County seat, combining business at the County office, and procuring hair at the tannery of Mr. Case, near the town, and he concluded to take my brother Thomas and me, then mere lads, with him.

What pleasure parents would confer upon their young sons were they to take them oftener with them in visiting the neighbor-

ing villages. I remember the delight with which I visited Lambertville, Frenchtown, and Milford, and many things I saw are still retained in my memory. There were no spring wagons or top carriages among farmers at that day. We rode in an open, light bolster wagon to meeting, and on this occasion we rode in such a wagon drawn by two horses.

Our route lay through Locktown, then without a name, and we struck the old Trenton road at Bearder's corner and traveled on this to what was called Buchanan's tavern, on the road from Center Bridge to Flemington. I think this was the only road leading from the southwest to the county seat. I think the road intersecting this west of the Higgins homestead was there. Three or four new roads have since been opened.

The Case tannery was on the west side of Tuccaminjal Creek opposite the copper mine. Between the creek and the Davis

dwelling a house stood along the road on the bank of the creek, occupied many years by the Case family; but now all traces of the tannery and this house have disappeared. The fine stone dwelling of Mr. Davis had then been built some years. Its substantial masonry is still admired to this day. I knew a prominent mason, probably the master workman, Captain William Conner, who often spoke of his topping out the east chimney and the great number of bricks used in it.

After crossing the creek and ascending the knoll, on the north side of the road stood the Capner residence, an old, dilapidated looking building. Mr. Capner had just before this, in digging a cellar for a new house, discovered copper ore which led him to abandon the chosen spot and enabled him to erect the fine brick dwelling on the ridge further north of the road.

On entering Flemington, then a much smaller village than at present, we put up at the middle hotel then kept by, I think, Alexander.

My father had some business at the County office and we accompanied him there. I well remember the low, small building, completely fire proof, two brick arches, doors of iron and floor laid with square earthen tile.

Alexander Wurts was then Surrogate and Isaac G. Farlee, Clerk. Nathaniel Saxton, Peter I. Clark and William H. Sloan were prominent lawyers. I can well remember Mr. Sloan, a noble looking young man, of whom it was said as a lawyer that his acquaintance was very extensive. He was respected by all who knew him for his gentlemanly bearing, frankness of manner and nobility of character. I remember Nathaniel Saxton who, under a plain exterior, was ranked as one of the ablest lawyers of his time, and in Chancery practice, as well as in real estate matters, was without a peer in the State. Charles Bartles and James N. Reading were also practicing lawyers. At that date the Surrogate was appointed by

the joint meeting of the Legislature.

Asa Jones was then High Sheriff and while our father was transacting his business matters, my brother and I sauntered out to the stable, back of the County buildings, where we met with the Sheriff's son, John L. Jones, and his pleasant, social disposition soon enabled us to lay the foundation of an acquaintance that has continued to this day.

In the afternoon we went to the pottery establishment carried on, I think, by Samuel Hill, and witnessed the process of making pots and dishes. It was an interesting sight to see the lump of wet earth assume the shape of a vessel and grow in the hand of the potter.

We then left Flemington for home by another road leading towards Klinesville, stopping for a short time at ex-Sheriff Wilson Bray's, who had removed from the town to the farm occupied at this time by Robert Thatcher and son, where we had a short time at play with our former schoolmates.

Resuming our journey towards the "Frog Tavern" on the old Trenton road, a little east of what is now Geary's fork factory, we turned across the fields, passing through two sets of bars to the residence of Thomas Hartpence and his son, Enoch. From there we went north to the road leading from the old Point Tavern through Allen's corner, stopping at Edward Mason's to bargain for some of his celebrated red sandstone. Soon after this night overtook us and coming by way of Arnwine's bridge, which was undergoing repairs, we drove through the creek which aroused me from a nap, which I had taken on the sacks of hair for a bed, we came by way of Baptishtown, home. Two roads have been laid out easterly from Baptishtown since that time.

Although sixty years have passed, the remembrance of that trip is still fresh, and as we visit Flemington we are impressed with its growth and improvement, and often talk over the pleasure and scenes of that first trip to the County seat. JOHN W. LEQUEAR.

Journal of a Visit to the Moravian Settlements in the Forks of the Delaware in 1751.

(The following paper was found among the manuscripts of Dr. John Rockhill, of Pittstown, now in possession of his great grandson, John C. Rockhill.:

A journey from Oxford Furnace in the Jerseys to the Moravian Settlements in the Forks of the Delaware, April 9th, 1751.

Tuesday, April 9th, 1751, about 12 o'clock set out in company with Mr. Thomas Kennedy, a young gentleman from New York, but now residing in Trenton, from Oxford Furnace, in Morris County, in West Jersey, on a journey to the Moravian Settlements at Bethlehem and Nazareth in the Forks of the Delaware in Pennsylvania, about twenty-five or six miles distant from the Furnace. About 2 o'clock we crossed the north branch of the Delaware River at a new ferry at Mr. Robeson's Landing, a little below the largest falls in the river, called Foul Rift. It being rainy we passed on about seven miles to a tavern kept by Mr. Lefever,* a Dutchman, where we baited our horses and refreshed ourselves with some punch, and went on about a mile to a fine new grist mill belonging to the (Moravian) Brethren. It is built of stone and stands on a very fine stream called the Bushkiln.† It is a curious large house, built for two water wheels and two pairs of stones. It grinds and bolts all at once, there being no trouble of hoisting the flour as in common mills, but as the stones deliver it so the bolting-cloth receives it and it is bolted as fast as ground. Another contrivance which is very extraordinary is that when the wheat is within about a peck of being ground out of the hopper there is a stick so fixed that one end of it shall strike against the stone as it runs round, which has a bell fastened to the other end, which rattles in a very surprising manner to give the miller warning that the mill is near running empty.

From here we passed on about two miles farther to Nazareth, but tarried only a few moments to get directions about the way to Bethlehem. It being near night we could not stay to view the place then. We spoke with Mr. Ostram,‡ who invited us to tarry

all night, but we chose rather to go forward, and concluded to call upon him when we returned from Bethlehem. He advised us to inquire for Mr. Bumper†† or Mr. Brumfield,|| (as it was likely to be in the night before we could get there) who, he said would receive us very kindly. The road, he said, we could not miss, it being on a straight line all the way and very plain, being grubbed and most of the stones taken up and near twenty feet wide. These directions we found very true. The road, to be sure, appears very beautiful, as it is made through the woods all the way, which is ten miles, and so straight that were there no hill to intercept you may see four or five miles ahead.‡ The hills are far from making the road appear tedious, being so easy to ascend or descend that they only serve to delight the eye with a variety of new prospects, which give the greatest pleasure travelers meet with in a new country. We arrived at Bethlehem about 8 o'clock at night, inquired for Mr. Bumper, to whom we were introduced, and met with a very cordial reception. Mr. Brumfield being informed that there were strangers come to visit them, immediately gave us the satisfaction of his company, with which gentleman we spent part of the evening very agreeably. Mr. Bumper is a German and does not speak very good English. His business is to receive strangers. Mr. Brumfield is an Eng-

*John Lefever lived just beyond the eastern limits of the "Barony of Nazareth" and attended the Moravian services with his family on Sundays. He was not a member of their church.

†The grist mill on the Bushkill was at Friedensthal.

‡For Ostram read Ostrum.

††For Bumper read (Abraham) Boemper. He had formerly been a silversmith in New York city, united with the Moravians there and removed to Bethlehem. He was a man of large means for those days and held large tracts of land in the present Monroe county.

||For Brumfield read Brumfield. He married Sister Catharine Kearney, late of Philadelphia, and of the New Jersey family of that name. She was one of the early converts made by Zinzendorf in Philadelphia. Brumfield, when Secretary of Gen. Oglethorpe in Savannah, became acquainted with the Moravians. He was Warden at Bethlehem many years.

‡This road is correctly described; it was made by the Moravians.

lishman born, and is a very pleasant, sensible man. He was formerly clerk to Gen. Oglethorpe in Georgia and is now chief treasurer for the brethren. They sent our horses immediately to a tavern* over the west branch of the Delaware, provided on purpose to entertain strangers. At 9 o'clock we went to the evening meeting where we were wonderfully delighted with the fine singing and music. After meeting we returned to Mr. Bamper's and were accompanied by him and several others of the brethren to the ferry, where they wished us good night, and we then soon arrived at our lodgings, kept by one of the brethren, whose name was John Lighton, an Englishman, who behaved very kindly, gave us a supper of milk and eggs, and about 11 o'clock we went to bed. The next morning we arose very well refreshed, having had a good night's rest. We were invited to breakfast with Mr. Bamper and Mr. Brumfield at Bethlehem, but as the morning was very rainy we chose to breakfast at the tavern. At about 10 o'clock, it being the 10th day of April, we came over the branch in order to take a view of Bethlehem, which stands about three or four hundred yards from the river in the forks of the Delaware, about ten miles above the junction. It is composed of five large dwelling houses, besides a grist mill, sawmill, oil mill, a distilling house, a fine stone house for the potters and another for the blacksmiths, with barns, stables, cow houses and sundry other buildings. We saw, I estimate, near a hundred head of horned cattle in stables, besides calves, sheep, goats and other creatures. Their feed, in general, is rye meal and cut straw, which keeps their working oxen that had worked all winter as fat as beefes. Three of the dwelling houses are made of stone, the others of large, squared timbers. The largest of the stone buildings is made for the single brethren to reside in. It is about 84 feet long by 50 feet wide and five stories high, with 40 windows on each side and about 30 in each end. It has near 60 rooms and contains 150 people. Another stone building, not quite so large, is for the single sisters, which, to our great mortification, we were not admitted to view the inside of. But

*The tavern at Bethlehem was the Crown Inn on the south side of the Lehigh.

after acquainting us that it was not customary for men to go there, and considering that we were young fellows and entire strangers to every person at that place, we easily put up with the disappointment. *

* * * Another stone house is for married people to eat in, with particular apartments for great occasions, a room for the doctor and another for the apothecary. This house stands nearly in the centre of the town, and has a large cupola with bell on top of it. The other buildings are all apartments for the married people, except a large hall where they hold their meetings. They are now building a large addition to their church, of stone, the old one being scarce sufficient to contain one half of the congregation. We passed away the time very agreeably in viewing all the curiosities of the place and conversing with Mr. Bamper and Mr. Brumfield, they being the chief gentlemen we had any particular conversation with at that place. But their behavior in general is no less surprising than the greatest curiosity among them, for you cannot speak to any single person in a civil manner but immediately there is formed a pleasant smile upon his countenance at if his heart were filled with love which could not be expressed in any other manner. They have the greatest regularity in all their proceedings. I believe, though Bethlehem seemed small, yet there is scarcely a trade carried on in the largest city in this country but is also there and done in the best manner. But what is still more surprising are the prodigious improvements not only here but at other places, considering the short time it has all been performed in—only nine years last Xmas since the first stick of timber was cut down, it being then an entire wilderness.

After having dined with the aforesaid gentlemen we set out for Nazareth intending to call at Christian Spring, about nine miles from Bethlehem and about two miles to the left hand of the road to Nazareth, where about sixty single brethren dwell, having been settled there about eighteen months on a very fine farm. A pretty stream runs through it on which is built a fine overshot sawmill. There is a very curious spring flowing out of a bank a little above the dwelling house which runs under it. We

were directed to inquire for one Mr. Lash,* by the gentlemen at Bethlehem, who, they said, would receive us very kindly. We did so, and met with a very agreeable reception. He ordered our horses to be immediately cared for, and bread and butter and tea for ourselves, and it was exceedingly good. Their bread is made in quite a different manner from the English and is the best I ever saw. After having refreshed ourselves he asked us if we would take a look at their house, to which we willingly agreed. After seeing all the upper rooms, it being pretty large, and built above the cellar walls, with squared timbers, he took us into the cellar, which is an excellent place for a dairy, having that fine stream which comes from the spring above mentioned running through it. But the greatest curiosity we saw here and the only one of the kind that I ever heard of before, was a trout about eight or ten inches long, which swam in the water that ran through the cellar. The gentleman said it had been there near twelve months from the time of its coming through; there was nothing to obstruct or hinder its passage from going into the River Delaware if it chose to. But with constant feeding with meat and cheese and other things that it liked it was now as tame as any dog or cat I ever saw. The gentleman, to satisfy our curiosity, went to the edge of the water which ran about three or four feet wide and about four or five inches deep and took it into his hand without any resistance, showed it to us while he held his hand open with the fish lying on his palm quite still and motionless, and after some considerable time he let it slip out of his hand into the water again, which he repeated several times over. He also said that once it left the place and was gone for six weeks and then returned, and, at first, seemed somewhat shy, but became again as tame as usual. It is most curious to me that a trout should become so tame, as they are noted among fishermen as the most shy of any fish that swims.†

Being satisfied with our view of this place we went on to another called Kenodendol,‡ about half a mile distant. In English this name signifies Valley of Grace. It is a fine, pleasant farm, and both this and Christians-

brum (Christians' Spring), are part of the five thousand acre tract on which Nazareth stands, two miles distant. The afternoon being far spent we only stayed to take a slight view of this place and passed on to Nazareth, where we arrived about 6 o'clock. We were most kindly received by the gentleman whom we had engaged to call upon on our return from Bethlehem. We spent the time until dark in viewing this place and conversing with the aforesaid gentleman, whom we found was a very agreeable companion. There are two large houses at Nazareth, one for the married people to live in, such as farmers, tradesmen, &c., the other a famous stone building, the foundation of which was laid by Mr. Whitefield, he intending it for a free school. Its use now is chiefly for a church and a school for children or little girls, there being near sixty there at this time. It is customary, also, to send children when it is time for them to be weaned from their mother's breast to this place, where there are nurses provided to take proper care of them till they are fit to go to school. This house is in a most delightful situation, standing on a high hill, where you have a prospect over a large part of the country, though on the spot you are scarcely sensible of a hill at all. The place seems to have been formed by Nature for pleasure, yet with the assistance of a small matter of art it has become most beautiful, for the ground seems to have an equal descent each way. There is a glorious walk, newly made, on the east side of the house, with double rows of trees planted on each side, near half a mile long through a large, clear, open field for the children to play and exercise in for their health.

By this time it grew dark and we were invited into an apartment in this house, it being a small room adjoining the large hall where they hold their meetings. There was

*For Lash read Loesch. Their descendants now call themselves Lash. Christian Spring was for years noted for the excellence of its rye bread.

†It is stated in the diary of Christian Spring that the Moravian brother who exhibited the fish had been its care-taker from the first, and a month or two after the visit of Dr. Rockhill was sent South. The fish seemed to miss him and died within a month after.

‡For Kenodendol read Guadenthal (Valley of Grace). This plantation is now the property of the county for the poor for Almshouse purposes.

a bed and a stove in it, and the weather being rather cold one of the brethren was ordered to make a fire, which was done immediately, and presently this brother (who waited on us all the evening) brought in a bottle of very good wine and another of strong beer,* and prepared a supper of boiled eggs and bread and butter. About 9 o'clock we went into the next room to meeting and they sang a hymn to music which was very agreeable, although we could not understand the words, all being in German. After meeting we returned to our apartment with Mr. Ostrum, and presently afterwards the minister† came and stayed with us till bedtime, but we labored under the disadvantage of not understanding each other, for he could understand English no better than we could German. We were obliged to Mr. Ostrum for all the conversation we had with him, he being the interpreter for both, which is a very tedious way of conversing. About 10 o'clock the gentlemen left us to take our rest. The bed was prepared after the German fashion with a covering of the finest down, which is lighter and warmer than any the English use.

In the morning we were awakened by the large bell which hangs on a high oak tree on the west side of the house. It rings at daylight to call the brethren together, after which they sing a hymn and then go out to work, or each about his particular business, until 8 o'clock when it rings again to call them to breakfast. At 12 o'clock it rings for dinner, and about half an hour after it rings for meeting, which is the custom to have three times every day. About 6 o'clock in the morning the same person who attended upon us the evening before came into our room with a basin of water and a napkin for us to wash. At 8 o'clock

we breakfasted on tea, and directly afterwards we set on our journey towards the Furnace. The weather was very blustery and it snowed, making it most unpleasant for traveling. About 2 o'clock in the afternoon we arrived at Mr. Robeson's furnace. On our way we stopped to view the before-mentioned fall in the north branch of the Delaware and also some high mountains, one in particular, which the Indians call *Oqquaoren*,‡ but it now goes by the English name of Mount No More. This name was given to it by a gentleman who ascended it, but made a promise never to do so again. It is about two miles from Robeson's furnace and all the way ascending ground to the top, and part of the way it is very steep. Its top is round and prodigiously high, so that on a clear day one may very easily distinguish objects at a distance of fifty or sixty miles. We ascended the hill, but when we came to the top the wind blew so violently that when we faced it we had hard work to breathe, yet we got into the top of a chestnut tree and engraved our names in its bark with the date of the year. The air was not clear, being very full of clouds, which shadowed the view so much that we had a very poor prospect, yet we could distinguish several things twenty or thirty miles distant, quite plain.

*The beer the doctor drank at Nazareth was brewed at Christian Spring.

†The minister at Nazareth was Brother Abraham Reinke.

‡For *Oqquaoren* read *Achewen* (awk-ay-wen), bushy: a thicket. Portions of its sides are now covered with bushes—remnants, presumably, of a dense growth which, in prehistoric times, overspread the mountain and suggested to the Indians its appropriate name.

Mount No More is a prominent summit in the Scot's Mountain range—according to the Geological Survey 1,134 feet above sea level and 640 feet above the surface at Oxford Furnace.

Revolutionary Monuments.

THE Committee appointed by the Hunterdon County Historical Society to open the grave of the British officer, Cornet Francis Geary, who was killed December 14th, 1776, on his retreat from Flemington, when they made their report, recommended that a suitable stone be set up to mark his grave.

They also suggested that our Society take the lead in an effort to erect a monument on the spot where the encounter took place. Up to this time nothing has been done in the matter. Perhaps the lamented death of Dr. George H. Larison, the head of the Committee, whose historical enthusiasm was unbounded, may account in part for the apparent lack of interest in the recommendations of the Committee.

Our County is rich in Revolutionary memories. But our forefathers were surprisingly negligent in allowing these memories to die out. Where we ought to have well authenticated facts, we have traditions only. And stirring events which took place in our midst in those historic times were never recorded. Take this raid on Flemington for instance. "The New Jersey Historical Collections," by Barber and Howe, is the only history that makes any mention of it. It is very brief, and sets the date of the occurrence two years out of the way. This raid was a perfectly natural outgrowth of Cornwallis' forced detention in Trenton; and when read with its proper historical surroundings, its importance to this part of the country is easily understood. The British detachment left Flemington before doing much damage, and before gaining any important information, because they were made to believe that just beyond the west hill there was a large body of troops. And then falling into the ambush where their leader met his death confirmed in their minds the report that the Hunterdon hills were full of Washington's soldiers. These occurrences

very naturally gave color to the report they carried back to Trenton. The fact was that Washington's army was on the Pennsylvania side of the Delaware, and this whole region with its crops, its cattle and its mills, lay at the mercy of the enemy.

In Lambertville there are several historical localities worthy of perpetuation. The very interesting story of "Union Farm" near Clinton ought to have been written out long ago, while some of the participants were still living, and the historical spots marked. White House, too, should have some monuments, and perhaps Pittstown and New Germantown.

Pleasant Run certainly deserves a tablet for it is there that Mr. Schomp ruined the appearance of his new house because he would not pull down that part of the old one in which General Washington spent one night as a guest of one of his forefathers.

It was on the porch of that old house where the little child played horse with the illustrious father of his country, to the horror of the lookers on, and the evident enjoyment of that great man.

Long ago the spot on Coxe's Hill near Flemington, where a part of the Continental Army was encamped, should have been marked. It seems impossible to locate it now.

The location of Sullivan's Division just west of Flemington is very well known, as is also the point to which he retreated near Klinesville, but there is nothing at either point to indicate it.

Now unless our society shall move in these matters, nothing will be done, and future generations will blame us, just as we are blaming our forefathers.

ELIAS VOSSELLER,
Corresponding Secretary,
Hunterdon County Historical Society.

THE JERSEYMAN.

VOL. 3, No. 2.

FLEMINGTON, N. J.

SEPTEMBER, 1895.

History of the Presbyterian Church of Kingwood,
Hunterdon County, New Jersey.

By HENRY RACE, M. D.

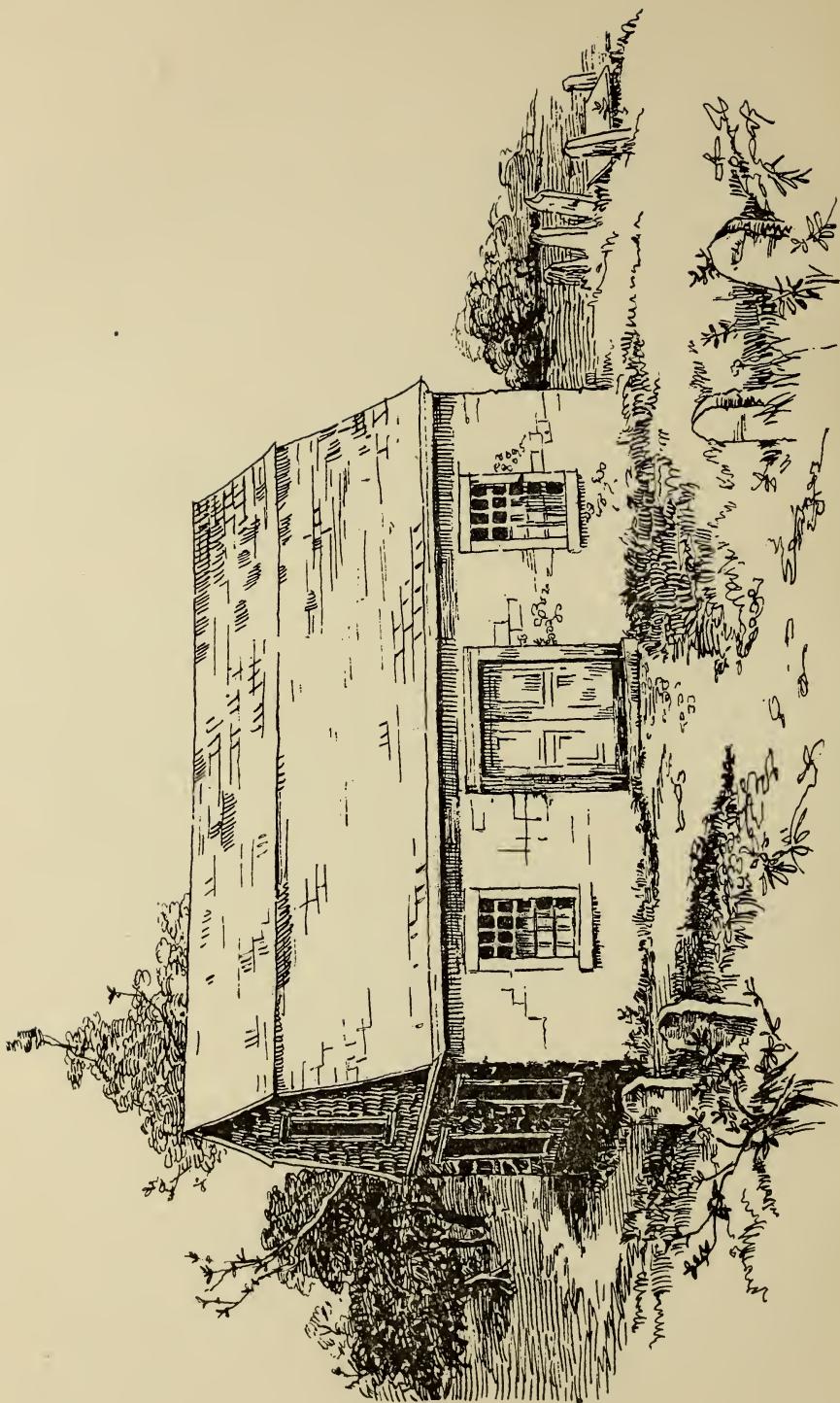
THE precise date of the organization of the Presbyterian Church of Kingwood by the election of Ruling Elders and Trustees is not ascertainable. The Records of its early Proceedings, if any were kept, cannot be found; and the Minutes of the Presbytery of Philadelphia, from 1716 to 1733, within the jurisdiction of which the Church was situated, are lost. We can only infer the period approximately. It is well known that many immigrants from European countries settled in its vicinity during the first quarter of the century. The Protestant Episcopal churchmen had become sufficiently numerous to make preparation for building a Church, less than two miles distant, as early as 1723; and about that time the Society of Friends erected a place of worship four miles away. The Episcopalians and Quakers of these congregations were chiefly Englishmen who had settled first in Burlington County and migrated from there. The early Presbyterians of the Bethlehem congregations were mostly immigrants from European countries who had landed at Philadelphia or New York, made their way inland and selected places for settlement. Their unfaltering adherence to their faith under the terrible persecutions they had suffered in the Fatherland from the Papal Hierarchy and the criminal civil authorities, make it assumable that they were

not behind the denominations referred to in practical piety and observance of religious duties; and that they worshipped God in their forest homes, "not forsaking the assembling of themselves together" in private houses and school-rooms for the reading of the Scriptures and social religious service before a minister could be obtained.*

The Presbyterians of England, Scotland and Ireland and the German and Dutch Reformed Protestants of Germany and Holland were closely allied in doctrine; and immigrants, pertaining to those branches of the Christian Church, associated, cordially, in worship and fraternal fellowship; and wherever there was a community of them they were quite certain to have some stated place for divine service.

Bethlehem township was set off from Amwell in or near 1728. It included what later became those of Kingwood, Alexandria, and Union. The Presbyterians had two congregations and places of worship in it about that time—one at the site of the present Bethlehem Presbyterian Church between Pittstown and Clinton, and the other where the Kingwood Presbyterian Church is situ-

*The Lower Bethlehem congregation was in Rev. David Brainerd's line of travel from his residence at Martin's Creek in "The Forks of the Delaware" (near Easton) to his Mission Station at Crosswicks, Burlington County; and there is much reason to believe that renowned evangelist preached there occasionally in passing that way.



KINGWOOD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, ERECTED 1755.

ated. A few years later they had a third in what became Alexandria (Mount Pleasant). The first mentioned was called Bethlehem and Upper Bethlehem, the second Lower Bethlehem, and the third the Log Meeting House Congregation. Whether the township derived its name from the Churches, or whether they were so called from that of the township, cannot be determined; but probabilities favor the former. The autonomy of these pioneer congregations in their early struggles was subjected to several variations. They were sometimes associated under one pastorate and represented in the Church judicatories by one lay delegate, and sometimes were separate and independent of each other. According to Rev. Mr. Webster, the historian of the Presbyterian Churches in this Country prior to 1760, "Bethlehem in Hunterdon County was a vacancy in the Presbytery of Philadelphia in 1736." This related to the two congregations of Bethlehem—one between Pittstown and Clinton and the other what later became Kingwood: for, according to the same authority, "in 1745 Bethlehem was divided by Presbytery into Upper and Lower Bethlehem." The Presbytery of New Brunswick was set off from that of Philadelphia in 1738 and included these congregations in its jurisdiction.

It is recorded in the minutes of the Presbytery, under date of May 19, 1745, that "A supplication (was presented) from Bethlehem and part of Lebanon for supplies, particularly that Mr. Campbell's labors may be continued to them in Lower Bethlehem near the Delaware." This "continuance" asked for of Mr. Campbell's ministerial services implies that he had previously been laboring for some time in that congregation, but how long is now not known. At the next meeting of Presbytery held at Elizabethtown, September 19th, same year, "A call from Upper and Lower Bethlehem Congregations for Mr. Lawrence to settle among them, was brought in, but Mr. Lawrence not being present was deferred, but was appointed to supply them temporarily till the next meeting, and Mr. Campbell to divide one-fourth of his time equally between the two Bethlehems."

At a meeting of Presbytery held at Maid-

enhead, May 21, 1746, "A supplication (was presented) from the congregations of Bethlehem for the labors of Mr. Lawrence for one year in order to settlement. He was appointed to supply Upper Bethlehem two Sabbaths and Lower Bethlehem one before the next meeting of Presbytery." Mr. Davenport was directed to give one-fourth of his time between them, and Mr. Campbell one-fourth of his time at Lower Bethlehem.

At a meeting of Presbytery held at Maidenhead, May 19, 1747, "A petition from Lower Bethlehem (was presented asking) for more supplies than they have had."

The Records of Presbytery show that hitherto the ministers who officiated in these Churches were Missionaries or Supplies sent by direction of that body, and not resident in the congregations. At a meeting held at Maidenhead, October 4, 1747, "The congregations of Bethlehem having applied to Rev. Mr. Lewis, a minister lately discharged from the ministerial relation to a congregation in New England, and having had the privilege of enjoying his labors among them for considerable time to good satisfaction, they brought into Presbytery a call for Mr. Lewis to take the pastoral charge of them as their minister. The Presbytery taking the matter into consideration, and having received ample credentials of Mr. Lewis' character, piety and Christian conversation (as also of his regular freedom from his former charge) from the Eastern Convocation of Fairfield county in New England, and Mr. Lewis declaring his cordial agreement with us in the Westminster Confession of Faith and Catechism, and Directory of Worship and Government, the Presbytery proceeded to present said call to Mr. Lewis, which he took into consideration until the next sederunt."

At the next meeting of Presbytery, October 15th, 1747, Mr. Lewis accepted the call, and the 27th inst. was appointed as the time for his installation.

At a meeting of Presbytery held at Maidenhead, May 19, 1748, "The committee appointed by the Presbytery, for the installment of Mr. Lewis, reported that they had met at Bethlehem, October 27, 1747, viz., James Campbell, James Davenport, Daniel Lawrence, Charles Beatty and Mr. McCrea

the Moderator, and having inquired of the representatives of the congregation concerning the provisions they had made for the support of Mr. Lewis and other necessary matters, and the way appearing clear, the Moderator, after preaching a sermon suitable to the occasion from 2d Timothy IV, 1, 2, proceeded to install Mr. Lewis over said people."

At a meeting at Roxbury, October 31, 1752, "It was ordered by Presbytery that half of Mr. Lewis' time, which has hitherto been spent in the Western Branch, be equally divided between Bethlehem and Kingwood."

The term "Western Branch" in this record we understand as meaning both King wood and what later was called Alexandria, a congregation having been in existence for some (now uncertain) time at the latter place and enjoyed the one fourth of Mr. Lewis' ministerial services and Kingwood one-fourth. The German Reformed denomination was largely predominant in the former locality. In 1763, as is shown by their Parish Register, they had an organized Church, a house of worship and a Pastor.

This is the first occurrence in the Records of the Presbytery of the name, Kingwood, as applied to the Lower Bethlehem congregation. The township of that name in which the Church is situated was set off from that of Bethlehem in 1748.

At this same meeting of Presbytery, as stated in its Minutes, "The affair of the Petition of Kingwood for Liberty to build a Meeting House for their own convenience was reassumed, and after hearing said affair and deliberating thereupon, the Presbytery do grant their petition and order that hereafter half of Mr. Lewis' time be spent as above ordered."

The new Church was not built immediately. The deed of conveyance of the one acre and a quarter of land on which it was erected is dated September 26, 1754. It is from Lawrence Haff, owner of a contiguous farm, "to James Barcalow, Charles Hoff and Henry Cock (Coxe), trustees for the Presbyterian Congregation in Kingwood, * * * and granting liberty, nevertheless, to the ministers of the Low Dutch Calvanistical

persuasion to Preach and perform divine Service therein at such times as there is no religious Worship performed by the above Congregation, freely, peaceably, and without interruption of the above Elders or any person claiming under them."

The new Church was built, probably, the following year, 1755. The writer has a vivid remembrance of its appearance after it had stood seventy or eighty years. It was a venerable looking building. It stood in the central part of the burying-ground, surrounded by the graves of its early members and of pioneer settlers. It had a gambrel roof, and the gables were enclosed with shingles above the level of the front and back walls. It had ten large windows with heavy sash, two on each side and end and one in each gable. There was a large grooved cornice under the eaves of the roof, which extended continuously across the ends of the building. The inside woodwork was of cedar and not painted. The pulpit was at the center of the wall directly opposite the door. It was high, reaching nearly to the top of the wall and over-capped with a flat canopy four or five feet square, with moldings at the margins. The entrance was by a narrow stair-case on one side. In front were two enclosed seats, one above the other, for the Ruling Elders and the Precentor of Psalmody. The pews had high straight backs. In the corridor, halfway between the door and pulpit, was a brick fireplace, level with the floor, for an open charcoal fire. It was about four or five feet in area and five or six inches deep. The house was familiarly called "The Old Stone Meeting House."*

At a meeting of Presbytery at Bridgewater, May 25, 1756, the Record states: "Mr. Lewis makes request for the dissolution of the pastoral relation, not on account of any dissatisfaction between him and his people, but because said congregation by reason of the removal of many of their members are unable to support him. May 25, All parties heard and request granted."

*In the northwest corner of the graveyard, within the enclosure, was a small log house in which Derrick Hoagland, the sexton, and his family lived. He kept a ginger-cake and root-beer "saloon" for the refreshment of the people in the recess between the morning and afternoon services.

It is probable that the expense of building the new house of worship was an important factor in the shortage in the Pastor's financial support. Mr. Lewis went from these congregations to the Presbyterian Church at Mendham, Morris County, where he labored in the Ministry until his death.

At the meeting of Presbytery at Amwell, June 13, 1758, the following supplies were appointed for Kingwood:

Mr. McKnight 1 Sabbath, and
Rev. William Kirkpatrick 1 Sabbath

At the meeting at Baskingridge, October 30, 1759, were appointed :

Mr. McCrea 1 Sabbath
Mr. Hart 1 " and

Mr. Lewis 1 " and
Mr. Read 1 "

At the meeting at Nassau Hall, May 6, 1760 :

Mr. Read 1 Sabbath
Mr. McKnight 1 " and

Mr. Hanna 3 " and
Mr. Mills 1 "

At the meeting at Bethlehem, April 27, 1761 :

Mr. Parkhurst 2 Sabbaths
Mr. Hanna 2 " and
Mr. Thompson 1 "

At the meeting of Presbytery at Amwell, October 20, 1761, "A Petition (was presented) from Kingwood for supplies, and for liberty to apply to the Dutch Reformed Church for Supplies, which liberty was granted.* The supplies ordered were :

Mr. Mills 1 Sabbath
Mr. Hart 1 " and
Mr. Smith 1 " and
Mr. Hanna 1 "

At the meeting of Presbytery at Pennington, April 20, 1762 :

Mr. Hart 1 Sabbath and
Mr. Hanna 1 "

At the meeting at Cranberry, October 19, 1762 :

Mr. Lyon 1 Sabbath and
Mr. Guild 1 "

*This must have been a fruitless expedient. The Rev. Jacob R. Hardenberg was the only Dutch Reformed minister in the county; and he was pastor at the same time of six churches, viz., Readington, Raritan Harlingen, Neshanic, Bedminister and North Branch. The number of ministers, as in the Presbyterian Church, was insufficient for the congregations.

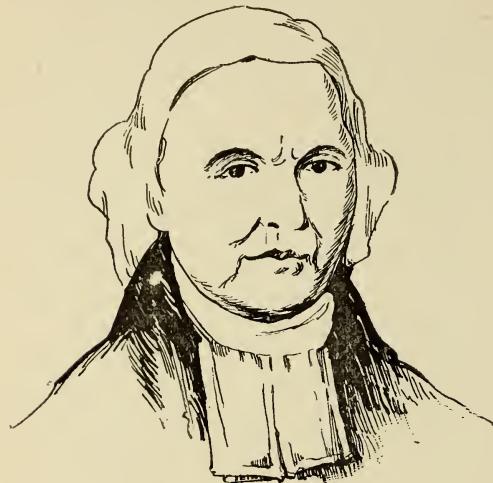
At the meeting at Trenton, October 11, 1763, "The Presbytery proceeded to consider the petition of the people of Kingwood for one third part of Mr. Hanna's pastoral labors.

" And the Presbytery were informed by some members of the Log Meeting House Congregation (Alexandria) who have hitherto enjoyed a third part of Mr. Hanna's labors that they of said Congregation are much weakened by the removal of many members to distant parts, so that they are unable to make up their quota for his support; and that therefore they agree to Mr. Hanna's entering into connection with Kingwood, with which Society a number of them can join and the remainder with Grenage (Greenwich). Now, tho' the Presbytery are heartily willing to encourage said motion, yet they think it best that the matter be not absolutely fixed till the people of Grenage (who have hitherto enjoyed one-third of his labors) have an opportunity of being heard on the affair. Yet, inasmuch as said people knew that the aforesaid motion was intended at the Presbytery and none appears to oppose it, the Presbytery agree that Mr. Hanna Supply stately a third part of his time at Kingwood Stone Meeting House till next Presbytery, and that then the matter be fixed in this manner unless sufficient reason appears to the contrary.

" The Presbytery came to the following determination—that Greenwich be dismissed from Mr. Hanna and annexed to Oxford and Mansfield agreeably to their written request, and that Mr. Hanna continue to preach one-third of his time at the Stone Meeting House in Kingwood agreeably to an order of last meeting."

Rev. John Hanna was a son of John Hanna and Jane Andre, his wife, who immigrated from Ireland in 1731. He was born at sea during the voyage of his parents. He received his early education, his descendants say, at the Log College at Neshaminy, Bucks Co., Pa. He taught school when a young man at Lamington, Somerset Co., N. J., where he became acquainted with Miss Mary, daughter of Rev. James McCrea, whom he afterwards married. She was a sister of Miss Jane McCrea, who was brutally murdered near Fort Edward, N. Y., by

the savages connected with Burgoyne's army. He graduated at Princeton College in 1755. His study of theology, it is said by his descendants, was directed by the Tennents—probably by Rev. Gilbert Tennent. He was licensed by the Presbytery of New Brunswick in its session at Nassau Hall, May 8, 1760, and ordained at the Bethlehem Church, April 29, 1761.



Rev. John Hanna.
1731—1801.

In 1763 he purchased 145 acres of land in and near Pittstown, of Abraham Bonnel, which he occupied till 1774, when he conveyed it to Dr. John Rockhill. He lived during the 10 years he spent in Pittstown in a house which stood on the north side of the road, on the slight elevation halfway between Mrs. Potts' house and that of David Conover, formerly Capt. Wm. P. Rockhill's. In 1774 he removed to a house about a mile east of Everittstown, known later as the residence of Amos Opdyke, and at present of Sylvester H. Wright. His wife, Mary, died at this place in 1780 of small-pox, and was buried in a private burying-ground on the farm.

He was elected Moderator of the Presbytery at its meeting at Trenton, April 4, 1772, and chosen Commissioner to the General Assembly at the meeting at Newton, April 29, 1790. He died Nov. 23, 1801, aged 70 years. His remains were buried in the old cemetery of the Bethlehem Presbyterian

Church. A horizontal marble slab marks his grave.

He was a man of much decision of character, unfaltering firmness and ardent piety, and a faithful Pastor of Kingwood and its associated churches 40 years.

In the time of Mr. Hanna's pastorate, the name Mount Bethel was given to the Kingwood Church. The Records of the Presbytery show that a meeting was held at Mount Bethel Church, April 26, 1774; and Feb. 8, 1787, the trustees were incorporated as "Trustees of the Presbyterian Church called Mount Bethel in the township of Kingwood. They were, Joseph Chamberlin, John Tenbrook, Elisha Bird, John Sherrard, Isaac Gray, Gabriel Hoff and Samuel Gano." (Recorded in Book 1, p. 282 of Deeds, in the County Clerk's Office.) This name must have been retained to the close of Mr. Hanna's pastorate, as appears from the following paper:

"Nov. 7, 1800, Received of Mr. Race, one of the Trustees of Mount Bethel congregation, for salary, six Pounds, two shillings.

"JOHN HANNA "

An old Record Book of the Trustees has the following item:

"April 16, 1800, Elias Wyckoff, one of the Trustees of the Church Bethel, By Salary due Rev. John Hanna, the 15 day of April, 1800, L 45. So. Do."

This name does not seem to have been established permanently in popular usage. I was born and brought up about two miles from the Church, and my father's family worshipped there, but I never heard it called by that name, nor knew that it ever had been till I learned it from the foregoing and other records.

In 1802 the Presbyterian Churches of Kingwood and Alexandria formed a kind of organic union, as appears from the following record, found in Book 6, p. 155-6 of Deeds, in the County Clerk's Office: "This is to certify that we, the under-named, have been chosen and duly qualified as trustees of a religious Society under the denomination of the United Presbyterian Congregations of Kingwood and Alexandria, in the county of Hunterdon.

Given under our hands and seals this

twelfth day of April, one thousand Eight hundred and two.

Peter Van Syckel	Wm. McGill
John B. Allen	Isaac Gray
John Chamberlain,	Stephen Gano
James Metler	

" Recorded April 20, 1802."

On the 18th of this same month and year the German Reformed Synod, at the request of the German congregation worshipping at what is now Mt. Pleasant in Alexandria, transferred it to the care of the Presbytery of New Brunswick. They thus became part of the United Congregations.

Under this arrangement there was preaching one-half the time at Bethlehem, and the other half was divided between Kingwood and Alexandria. There were, most of the time, two sermons each Sunday, with an intermission or recess between.

A few years before Mr. Hanna's death Holloway W. Hunt, a Methodist minister from Connecticut, came to the house of Col Charles Stewart, one of the Trustees of the Bethlehem Church, and stated that his views had undergone a change and he desired to enter the ministry of the Presbyterian Church, but had not the funds necessary for his support while he acquired the requisite education. Col. Stewart brought the matter before the Board of Trustees and introduced the young man to the Pastor. He was taken under the care of the Presbytery and funds were raised for his support during his preparatory course of study. He was licensed, and, after the death of Mr. Hanna, succeeded him as Pastor of the three associated Churches. He lived on a farm in the vicinity of what is now Jutland Station. His pastorate commenced in 1802 and continued over the Kingwood Church till 1825, and over the other two till 1842. His relation to the Kingwood Church was discontinued by the action of Presbytery. The three associated churches, Kingwood, Bethlehem and Alexandria, had been set off October 22, 1817, by the Synod to the new Presbytery of Newton.

After the removal of Mr. Hunt the Kingwood Church was, for some time, a vacancy in the Newton Presbytery. Rev. Isaac S. Demun, a young man, supplied the pulpit regularly for six months from the third

Sabbath in October, 1826. From June to September, 1827, Rev. Alexander Heberton, a licentiate of the Philadelphia Presbytery, preached there. Mr. Heberton was an amiable young man, of fine social culture and earnest piety. He went from Kingwood to Allentown, Pa. The Church was then vacant till 1836. Some time in the Summer of that year it was announced that Rev. Mr. McNair would preach on a given Sunday in the Old Stone Meeting House. At the appointed time there came together a large assemblage which filled the house. Mr. McNair delivered an eloquent discourse. The large attendance suggested the practicability of an effort to rebuild the old Church. During the recess between sermons the subject was discussed by the Elders and Minister. In the afternoon service the theme was the restoration of the waste places in Zion and the earnest appeal reached the feelings of the audience. The writer, who was present, well remembers that an eloquent and inspiring period ended with the climax, "Will you build again these walls?"

The Elders, Jacob Race, Isaac Gray, Cornelius Tomson and Peter Tomson, decided to circulate subscriptions for the requisite funds. After considerable effort a sufficient amount was pledged to justify, it was thought, the undertaking.

In the Spring and Summer of 1837 the old Church was taken down and the present one erected. Elder Jacob Race, who lived nearest, supervised and took a very active interest in the work. That same year, after the completion of the building, Rev. John McNair was installed as pastor of the Kingwood and Milford Churches. The following year, 1838, he resigned his two charges and was succeeded by Rev. Joseph Campbell, D. D., who officiated as pastor of the two Churches until his death, which occurred in 1840. The following year Rev. J. H. Sherwood was installed as pastor of both Churches. In 1842 the Milford Church separated from the Kingwood, and the latter was again vacant. In 1843 Rev. Samuel F. Porter supplied the pulpit, and the following year was installed as pastor. He retained the charge till 1857, when he resigned, and was succeeded that same year by Rev. Joseph Rogers, who officiated till 1863.

In 1864 Rev. J. D. Randolph was installed as pastor over the Kingwood and Frenchtown Churches. In 1867 he withdrew from Kingwood and gave all his time to Frenchtown. From June, 1868, to October, 1872, Rev. J. Thompson Osler was pastor of the Kingwood Church. From February, 1873, until April, 1877, he was followed in charge by Rev. Benjamin Carrell.

Since the last-mentioned date the Kingwood Church has had no pastor. Rev. Cornelius S. Conkling acted as Moderator of Session and Stated Supply of the pulpit from October, 1877, to April, 1880. Then Rev. J. D. Randolph officiated in the same relation till April 30, 1882. Rev. Nathan S. Aller from May 10, 1882, till January 21, 1883. Rev. W. H. Filson was Stated Supply from Nov. 25, 1883, till March 28, 1886, and Rev. H. D. Sassaman from Sept. 19, 1886, to the present time.

Pastors and Stated Supplies of Kingwood Presbyterian Church.

PASTORS.

Rev. Thomas Lewis, Oct. 1747—May 1756.
Rev. John Hanna, April 1761—Nov. 1801.
Rev. Holloway W. Hunt, 1802—1825.

STATED SUPPLIES.

Rev. Isaac S. Demun, Oct. 1826—April 1827.
Rev. Alexander Heberton,
June 1827—Sept. 1827.

PASTORS.

Rev. John McNair, 1837—1838.
Rev. Joseph Campbell, D. D., 1838—1840.
Rev. Joseph H. Sherwood,
May 4, 1841—Nov. 1842.

Rev. Samuel F. Porter,
Sept. 18, 1843—Jan. 10, 1857.

Rev. Joseph Rogers,
Aug. 20, 1857—Aug. 20, 1863.

Rev. J. D. Randolph,
May 17, 1864—June 4, 1867.
Rev. J. T. Osler, June 18, 1868—Sept. 1872.

Rev. Benjamin Carrell,
Feb. 18, 1873—April 10, 1877.

STATED SUPPLIES.

Rev. Cornelius S. Conkling,
March 16, 1878—April 18, 1880.
Rev. J. D. Randolph,
April 18, 1880—April 30, 1882.

Rev. Nathan S. Aller,
May 10, 1882—Nov. 1883.

Rev. W. H. Filson,

Nov. 1883—April 13, 1886.

Rev. Horace D. Sassaman,

Sept. 19, 1886, to present time.

The Sessional Records of the Kingwood Presbyterian Church during the Pastorate of Rev. H. W. Hunt having been lost, the following list of Membership and Ruling Elders was compiled by the Session in 1826. Since that date the Minutes of Session have been regularly kept.

ELDERS.

1826 Isaac Gray, Died 1843.
Peter Tomson, Died Sept. 18, 1852.

Cornelius Tomson,

Jacob Race, Died July 4, 1857.

1841 Henry Lott, Died Nov. 20, 1873.

1842 Joseph Kugler,

Elijah Rittenhouse, Died June 13, 1851.

1852 Frederic Bloom, Died Feb. 28, 1878.

1855 William W. Voorhis,

John Dalrymple, Died June 8, 1858.

John D. Hoff, Died March 18, 1877.

David Rittenhouse,

Dismissed March 18, 1877.

1874 Philip Hoff, Died Oct. 25, 1886.

Daniel Little, Dismissed Sept. 27, 1878.

Runyan W. Bloom,

Emley W. Bellis,

List of names of members as compiled by the Session in 1826:

Mary Taylor.

John Taylor.

Elizabeth Tomson.

Jacob Race, Jr.

John Slater.

Elizabeth Race.

Hannah Dalrymple.

William Brittain.

Mary Tomson.

Sarah Taylor.

Sophia Race.

Mary Dilts.

Elizabeth Hoff.

Joseph Menagh.

Anne Voorhis.

Mary Taylor.

Eliza Lott.

John Case (colored).

John Brittain.

Anne Rittenhouse.

Moses Taylor.

Rhoda Warford.

Mary Boss.		L. H. Porter.
Susan Rockafeller.	1844	Cornelius Hoff, Jr.
Mary Ann Race.		Elizabeth Hoff.
Elizabeth Lennard.		Jacob Robeson.
Sarah Van Syckel.		Philip Hoff.
Margaret Thatcher.		Garner Rittenhouse.
Eliza Brittain.		Miss Mary Ann Voorhis.
Sarah Slater.		Mrs. Mary Ann Hedges.
Mary Bodine.		Miss Mary Ann Stewart.
Abram Larue.		Miss Mary Ann Robeson.
Mary Tomison.		(On certificate) Dr. Henry Race.
Elizabeth Johnson.		Cornelius Race.
William Voorhis.		Thomas Pittenger.
Mary Everitt.		John D. Hoff.
Abraham Vansyckel.		Mary Ann Rittenhouse.
Hannah Hadley.		Elizabeth Risler.
Eliza Brittain.		Mary McAloney.
Andrew Race.		Elizabeth Sutphin.
John Chamberlain.		Mary Race.
Anne Lott.		Caroline Voorhis.
RECEIVED IN MEMBERSHIP.		Elenor Krouse.
1826	Mrs. Mary Reading.	Margaret Robeson.
	Miss Anne Race.	Joseph M. Rittenhouse.
	Rachel (a colored woman).	John Tomer.
1837—40	Maria Kugler.	George Dalrymple.
	Rhoda West.	Elizabeth Dalrymple.
	Elijah Rittenhouse.	Benjamin Curtis.
	Elizabeth Hoff.	Levina (Zina?) Curtis.
	Martha Robeson.	James Hyde.
	Rebecca Curtis.	(On certificate) Mary Hudnit.
	Mary Hoff.	Frederic Bloom.
	Elizabeth Ann Rittenhouse.	(On certificate)
	David Rittenhouse.	Newberry D. Williams.
	Joseph Kugler.	Lucretia Bloom.
	Elizabeth Branalle.	Mrs. Mary Pittenger.
	Dr. William R. Hann.	Sarah Curtis.
	Phebe M. Hann.	Mary Rose.
	Margaret Rounsvell.	Eliza Ann Freeland.
	(On certificate)	John Dalrymple.
	Mary Ann Pittenger.	(On certificate)
1841	Elizabeth Pittenger.	Mrs. Lucy A. Williams.
1845	Francis Tomlinson.	Isaac Taylor.
	Maria Tomlinson.	Martha Dalrymple.
1843	Mrs. Dietilda Rittenhouse.	(On certificate) Mrs. E. Reading.
	Mary Sellers.	“ ” Mrs. Ellen Allen.
	Mrs. Joyce.	“ ” Mrs. Sarah M. Prevost.
	Annie Lott.	Mrs. Margaret Rittenhouse.
	Levisa Lott.	Catharine Everitt.
	Richard Johnson.	William Probascio.
	Christiana Johnson.	Rachel Probascio.
	Charity Race.	John Roberson.
	William W. Voorhis.	Theodore Probascio.
	Margaret Rittenhouse.	Elizabeth C. Probascio.

	Peter Snyder Kugler.	1864	(On certificate)
	Sophia Lott.		Mrs. Sarah B. Rittenhouse.
	Catharine Cunningham.		Elizabeth M. Roblinson.
	Catharine Hyde.		Sarah Ellen Hoff.
	Mary Rittenhouse.		Sarah Catharine Dalrymple.
	Philip Reading.		Samuel M. Robinson.
	Abigail Risler.	1865	Mrs. Margaret H. Fritts.
	Mrs. Abigail Eichlin.		Mrs. Mary Frances Hyde.
	Daniel Little.		Miss Kerziah Bloom.
	Sarah Maria Little.		(On certificate) Gideon Warne.
	Jacob Race, Jr.		“ Mrs. Sarah Warne.
	(On certificate) Adaline E. Barr.	1866	Miss Josephine Dalrymple.
1850	(On certificate) Jacob Henry.	1867	Mrs. Susan Dalrymple.
	(On certificate) Mary Henry.		(On certificate) Daniel Warne.
1850	(On certificate) David Kline.		(On certificate)
	Mary Lott.		Mrs. Elizabeth Warne.
1851	Mrs. Mary Rittenhouse.	1868	Stewart Bellis.
	William McCulloch.		Dr. John Leavitt.
1852	(On certificate)		(On certificate)
	William K. Wolverton.		Peter M. Mechling.
	Mrs. Catharine Ann Hyde.		(On certificate)
	Mrs. Elenor Hoff.		Mrs. Peter M. Mechling.
	William Robeson.	1869	(On certificate) Mrs. Melick.
	Runyan Wright Bloom.		“ Richard Williamson.
	Barnet Johnson.		Mr. Richard Godown.
	Catharine Bloom.		James Ashcroft.
	Margaret Ann Robeson.		Mrs. Sarah Ann Ashcroft.
1853	(On certificate)		Mrs. Elizabeth Roach.
	Mrs. Mary Ann Curtis.		Moses Taylor.
	Francis Hann.	1870	(On certificate)
1854	(On certificate)		Frederick Warman.
	Mrs. Sarah Pittinger.		Cornelia Dalrymple.
	John Hann.		Thisby Bloom.
1855	(On certificate) Elijah Everitt.		Mary Jane Robinson.
1858	Emley Hyde.		Lucretia Johnson.
	Thisby Ann Hyde.		Martha J. Bellis.
	Elizabeth Voorhis.		Annie Louisa Warne.
	Richard Rittenhouse.		Paul E. Cooley.
	(On certificate) Joseph Hixon.	1871	Lewis S. Hoff.
1859	Emeline Rittenhouse.		Annie Jane Bloom.
	Martin Hyde.		Peter B. Mellick.
1861	Mrs. Elizabeth Bellis.		Edward Warne.
	Sarah Catharine Hyde.		Alfred Ashcroft.
	Amy Robeson.		Miss Emma R. Little.
	Esther Dalrymple.		Miss Annie Jane Hoff.
	Elizabeth Hoff.		(On certificate) Nathan Dalrymple
	Cornelia Voorhis.		“ Miss Annie Warne
	Margaret Ann Little.	1872	Ann Elizabeth Dalrymple.
1862	(On certificate)		Mary Margaret Warne.
	Mrs. Rebecca Rittenhouse.		James Ashcroft.
1863	Samuel Porter Dalrymple.		Edwin Roach.
	Clarrisa Brink.	1873	(On certificate) Hannah Rees.
			Archibald D. Warne.

1874	(On certificate) Mrs. Josephine Arnwine.	1881	(On certificate) John E. Hoagland.
1875	Catharine Warne.		(On certificate) Ellen Hoagland.
1876	Lucretia Bloom Dalrymple. Alma Kerziah Bloom.	1883	Mrs. Dorothea Hoff.
	Ida May Eycake.	1887	(On certificate) Mrs. Jennie Hoff.
	Mrs. Leavitt.		Andrew Johnson Ulmer.
	Miss Mary Jennis Leavitt.		(On certificate)
1878	(On certificate) Samuel D. Stout. " Runyan A. Apgar.	1893	Miss Lillian Arwine. (On certificate) Mrs. Mary S. Hoff. (On certificate) John Warne.

VAN DOLAH'S SCHOOL,

By MISS LAURA A. GROFF.

HIS school, now known as No. 6 of Delaware township, takes its name from one of the oldest families in Hunterdon county. Hendrick Van Dolah came from Holland and settled on the farm of which the present school grounds once formed a part in 1725. From 1725 to 1738 he lived on the farm, but did not purchase it until the latter date. It has been in the family ever since, and is now owned and occupied by Cyrus Van Dolah, to whom I am much indebted for his kindness in securing the necessary data for this article.

It is impossible to tell just when a schoolhouse was first erected in this neighborhood, or exactly where it stood. The "History of Hunterdon and Somerset" says that the first house was built of logs in 1780, but does not say where it stood. The same authority declares that there is no record of the second house, and that the third, or the one now in use, was built in 1822.

This is a very loose statement, and there seems to be but little foundation for any part of it except the date of building the present house, which is evidently correct.

It is hardly to be supposed that no house was built until so late a date as 1780; besides, that which would have been the "second" house, according to this record, is known to have been a very old building when this century was very young. That house, the one immediately preceding the one now in use, must have been built as early as the given date, and perhaps before. It stood near Dilts' Corner, now Oak Dale,

on land now owned by Gideon Brewer, about halfway between the Corner and Mr. Brewer's house, along the road to Mt. Airy.

It is also known that there was a schoolhouse at a very early date, about three-quarters of a mile west of the present one, on land now owned by Thomas and Ezekiel Everitt, then owned by a man named Runk. This was known as the "Runk Schoolhouse." Whether this was the forerunner of the one at the "Corner," or whether they were to some extent contemporary, it is impossible definitely to determine. It seems probable, however, that the "Runk" house was the older of the two, and that it went down soon after the other one was built.

The land for the present building was leased for ninety-nine years from Catherine Van Dolah. The original grant was very small, being only one sixteenth of an acre. The grounds have since been enlarged to half an acre.

The house is not "octagonal," as the above quoted history makes it, but is hexagonal. It is a stone structure originally with desks around the walls, according to the orthodox notions of our great-grandfathers. These desks have recently been taken out and modern seating has been furnished, showing a curious and rather incongruous mingling of the old style and the new.

Among the old families of this vicinity we find the Van Dolahs, the Lamberts, the Barbers, the Sharps, the Wilsons, the Dernerers, the Larues, the Runks, the Corles, the Hagamans, and the Covenhovens (now changed to Conover).

One family, named Larue, lived on the farm now owned by Frank Titus. Peter Larue lived near Mt. Airy, and taught school most of his life in various parts of the county.

Abram Deremer owned the farm now owned by Wm. Warman.

John Lambert owned the Seabrook farm, now owned by Thomas Seabrook and occupied by John Larue.

Gershom Lambert, a brother to John, owned the farm now owned by John Lambert, and considerable adjoining land.

John Lambert was a member of Congress from 1805 to 1807. His nephew, John Lambert, son of Gershom, was a member of the New Jersey Assembly from 1847 to 1849.

The Sharp homestead was the farm now owned by Mathias Buchanan, with much adjoining land.

Samuel Corle owned and occupied the farm now owned by Jesse Pegg, near Bowne Station. He was the Grandfather of the late Judge Corle, of Somerset, and great-grandfather of Senator Corle of the same county.

Judge Corle died recently and was buried with his ancestors in the Barber Cemetery, near Oak Dale. One of his daughters, Mrs. D. V. L. Schenck, is still living in this neighborhood.

John Hagaman owned the farm which has come by direct descent to the present owner, Joseph Hagaman.

John Wilson married a daughter of Abram Deremer, and lived at the Deremer farm, before mentioned. Abram Deremer Wilson, son of John Wilson, became a Presbyterian minister of note and went to Jerseyville, Illinois, where he died.

Samuel Barber owned a large tract extending from the Deremer farm to the Gershom Lambert farm, including not only the two farms now owned by his direct descendants, Samuel and William Barber, but several others. The line separating the Barber farm from the Lambert farm was the famous "Bull's line," extending from Sandy Ridge to what is now the Mercer county line. It was established early in the last century, and was never broken until some twenty years ago.

Jacob and Mahlon Taylor, early in the

present century, owned the farm now owned by Jonathan Hoppock on the road from Oak Dale to Mt. Airy. They sold out and went to the "Lake Country," as all western New York and the region of the great lakes was then called. Samuel Barber, an aged resident of this vicinity, tells of his own experience in helping Jacob Taylor to load up a sledload of goods and drive to Cayuga Lake in 1826. Taylor remained, spending the rest of his life in that region. Young Barber stayed a year and then returned to New Jersey.

The long chain of teachers is badly broken. There are many missing links. We have been fortunate in picking up a large number; but they cannot be arranged in proper order. Some of the names here given are teachers well remembered, or of those who have left a distinct mark upon the neighborhood; others are but flitting memories, known only by their names.

Among the teachers in the "old house" we find more or less perfect records of the following:

James Mounteer;—Cuddy;—Irasco; Alex. Lowry, 1799; Rhoda Barcroft, 1802; Coryell, 1803; John H. Lambert, 1807; William Doyle, 1808; Joseph Howell, 1808; Joseph Larew, 1811; Joshua Anderson, 1812; Hugh Dunn, 1813; Thomas Betts, 1814; Benjamin Warruke, 1815; Joseph Thomas; Abram Stryker, 1821.

Some of these also taught in the "New House," or the one now in use. Joseph Thomas, Peter Larue and Hugh Dunn are among those who taught in both. Mr. Dunn taught in the old house in 1813 and in the new one in 1861. Few teachers ever return to a district after an absence of forty-eight years; but teacher Dunn did, and it would not be surprising if no other such record could be found in New Jersey.

Irasco, whose first name has been lost through the ravages of time, has gone down in local history as the first man in this vicinity that ever ventured to tempt both fate and ridicule by cutting his potatoes before planting them. Tradition says that he was much ridiculed until the digging time, when the laugh was all on his side of the patch.

Among the teachers in the present house we find Cyrus Van Dolah, about 1832; R.

F. Nemand, Wilson Rittenhouse, O. P. Chamberlin, Bell Thorne, Lily Cooper, Maggie Felty, Mansfield Sheppard, Geo. H. Larison, Tillie Trout, Morgan Vanderbilt, Chas. Rice, 1834; Joseph Harte, 1843; John S. Lundy, 1849; Chas. Barber; "John Campbell Verona De Ward Banes," 1846; William Rockafellow; Lafayette Beans; Wm. Wigg, autumn of 1861; Jonathan Hardon; Chas. W. N. Regirte; Sarah Green; Jesse C. Reed; Sally Paxson; Mahlon Lear; Robert McAulay; George Runk; Joseph Wright; Sally Naylor, 1829; Wm. D. Wolverton; Henry F. Trout; — Devins; Anna Waterhouse; Emily Risler; James Harte; Elias L. Dalrymple, 1889; Mary E. Rittenhouse (daughter of Wilson), 1890; Howard B. Horne, 1891; and Gardner J. Snyder, 1892.

Joseph Wright, mentioned above, was pastor of the Sandy Ridge Church from 1832 to 1842, and taught the school a part of the time during that period.

O. P. Chamberlin became a prominent lawyer of Flemington, was for many years Prosecutor of Pleas, and is now Law Judge for the Hunterdon Court of Common Pleas.

George H. Larison became noted both as a minister and as a physician. He was a practicing physician of Lambertville, and pastor of the Sandy Ridge Church at the time of his death in 1892.

Mr. Banes is famous chiefly for the length of his name, which he is said to have taken great delight in writing out in full on most occasions.

Wm. D. Wolverton grew to manhood on Sandy Ridge, studied medicine, and entered the army as a surgeon in 1861. He is still in the service with the rank of Major, being now stationed at Vancouver Barracks, in the State of Washington.

Other teachers of the school may have attained prominence; but these are the ones that come to light at this writing.

Among the pupils of this school who have attained distinction, we may mention the following, though it will be impossible to avoid omitting some who ought to be recorded—Dr. Wolverton and Dr. George H. Larison, mentioned above as teachers.

Dr. O. H. Sproul, long an eminent practitioner of Stockton and elsewhere, and now

Surrogate of Hunterdon county;

W. H. Baker, of Clinton, now Lay Judge of the Court of Common Pleas;

Dr. Geo. L. Romine, a practicing physician of Lambertville;

Dr. C. W. Larison, for many years a well-known physician of Ringoes.

Rev. A. B. Larison, deceased. All of these Larisons were sons of Benjamin Larison, late of Sandy Ridge;

Joseph H. Higgins, who was well-known to the people of Hunterdon county for many years as the leading druggist of Flemington;

Dr. Chas. Stickney, long a well-known physician of Newark, recently deceased;

Hon. Chas. Naylor, now of California;

Hon. Chas. W. Godown, elected to the Assembly of New Jersey in 1879. He was then a resident of Dilts' Corner; now of Lambertville;

Thomas Seabrook, a prominent civil engineer of Philadelphia, owner of the Seabrook farm before mentioned;

Rev. E. C. Romine, a Baptist minister of Philadelphia;

Rev. Abram Deremere Wilson, a Presbyterian minister, before mentioned;

Hon. John Lambert, member of the New Jersey Assembly;

Congressman John Lambert, who is also believed to have secured his early education in the schools of this district;

Judge John Barber, at one time Judge of the Court of Common Pleas;

Dr. Alexander Doyle, a veterinary of Hightstown;

Judge Corle, before mentioned;

Dr. Thomas Royce, now a practicing physician in Pennsylvania;

Rev. Wm. V. Wilson, a Baptist minister, now of New Monmouth, N. J.

Rev. Charles Wilson, brother of the above;

Rev. Silas Larue, of whose whereabouts, if living, we have been unable to learn.

Some of the girls, too, who passed their school days in the little stone building, sarcastically denominated "the inkstand," have become prominent themselves, or have become the wives of prominent men.

Among these may be mentioned Mrs. Ashbel Welsh, Mrs. J. A. Anderson, Mrs.

Myra Coryell, mother of Mayor Coryell of Lambertville, and Mrs. Chas. Imlay of Camden.

Among the many interesting old papers now in possession of Cyrus Van Dolah, we find a great number of receipts for tuition money paid by the Van Dolahs to various teachers. From these we have been able to establish several dates, and to bring before the present generation the names of some old-time teachers whose very existence seems to have been forgotten. There are still other receipts that seem to have been given by teachers, but do not distinctly say so. One such was given by Joseph Reed in 1760. The following from its association with other papers, is thought to be a receipt for tuition, but the fact cannot be es-

tablished:

"Nov. 30, 1743.

"Rec'd of Sarah Johnson the sum of Eighteen shillings and eight pence in full of Henry Vandohlah. By me,

Dec'd Acct.

JOAN MULLEN."

Hendrick (Henry) Van Dolah, the original settler, was dead at this time, and the widow has become Sarah Johnson. There was a large family of Van Dohlah boys, for whose tuition this is thought to be a receipt.

It was hoped at the outset to make this paper more comprehensive and more exact; but the task has proved too much and the writer is compelled to content herself with such facts as she has been able to gather, hoping that they may be of some value now and of greater value in time to come.

The Hunterdon County Historical Society has lately received a curiosity which is reproduced below, from George H. Stout, Esq., of Atlantic Highlands, N. J. Mr. Stout was born in Flemington sixty-two years ago, and his father, whose name heads the list referred to, carried on blacksmithing in a shop which stood on the ground now occupied by Mr. Vosseller's store.

We, the subscribers, promise to pay to George Forker the sums annexed to our names for the purpose of Purchasing a Large Grind Stone, to be kept for the benefit of the Citizens of Flemington and those Especially who Contribute toward the purchase.

Thomas J. Stout,	18 $\frac{3}{4}$
Anderson & Stryker,	12
Neal Hart,	18 $\frac{3}{4}$
E. R. Johnson & Co.,	25
Adams C. Davis,	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Samuel Nailor,	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Thos. Alexander,	25
Eli E. Herbert,	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ralph H. Knowles,	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
C. Bonnell,	25
C. George,	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
James H. Blackwell,	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Isaac Gray,	12
P. W. Dunn,	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
And. Miller,	25

Geo. Maxwell,	25
John F. Clark,	18 $\frac{3}{4}$
N. Saxton,	25
John F. Schenk,	01
Nathan Price,	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
W. M. Hough,	6 $\frac{1}{4}$
Jacob Kugler,	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Jacob Voorhees,	18

Neal Hart kept the Union Hotel. Adams C. Davis was Surrogate of Hunterdon County. Thos. Alexander kept the County House. C Bonnell was the father of Mrs. Mary Allen. C. George was Editor of the *Hunterdon Gazette*. Isaac Gray had a sawmill west of Flemington. And. Miller and Geo. Maxwell were lawyers. John F. Clark was pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Flemington. N. Saxton was a noted lawyer and afterwards Reporter in Court of Chancery. John F. Schenk was a widely known physician and father of the present Dr. Wm. H. Schenk. Nathan Price kept hotel, where J. P. Bodine & Son's store now stands. Jacob Voorhees was a Carpenter who lived at Voorhees Corner.

It is not probable that this odd conceit ever materialized, as our oldest citizens have no recollection of a Public Grindstone.

Elias VOSSELLER,
Cor. Sec.

THE JERSEYMAN.

VOL. 3, No. 3.

FLEMINGTON, N. J.

AUGUST, 1896.

The Beginning of the Presbyterian Church at Frenchtown, N. J.

BY REV. JOHN B. KUGLER.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH at Frenchtown was organized May 16th, 1849. The history of a church may be said to begin with its organization. From that time we have the record of its doings, and the result of its life in the community of which its members form a part. But that history I leave to other hands to write; some of it has already been written. But before organization there were believers and interested persons by whom the organization was effected, as there were incidents, facts and factors all leading to the accomplishment of the same. To bring these together as the germs out of which the church grew is the object of this paper. For such effort I must rely upon memory, rather than the vastly better authority found in records. I am aware of the seeming egotism of the undertaking, which must also disclose itself throughout this production. But I am confident of your kind indulgence, because no inconsiderable part of the work of this Historical Society must be done from personal reminiscences. A more serious difficulty is met in the fact that the best of memories is liable to err. I beg to say here, that to guard against such error in this history, I have either corrected or sustained my own memory by consultation with others, viz.: Mr. A. G. M. Prevost, of Washington, D. C.,

and his sister, Mrs. Gaston, of Somerville; with Mrs. Prall Griggs, of Reaville; with Messrs. William Metler, Edward Hinkle and Henry Pittenger and Miss Sarah Walbert and Miss Addie S. Kugler, of Frenchtown.

I also acknowledge from William T. Slope, Esq., of Frenchtown, a copy of the deed of the ground on which the first church stood, and from Rev. W. H. Filson a copy of the record of organization.

My acquaintance with Frenchtown began in April, 1837, when I was five years of age. My father, Joseph Kugler, had purchased a farm, or rather a tract of unimproved land, a few months previous to the above date, from the Prevost estate. This land was situated about a half mile from Frenchtown, on the road leading to Baptistsville, and now owned by Mr. A. B. Allen, of Flemington. On the whole, there was at the time neither hut nor hovel, and scarcely a rail. Consequently, we moved into the village for the first summer and occupied an old house just below the residence of Senator Martin, on Bridge street.

Frenchtown, at that time, contained just twenty-one houses, and three of these were hotels. A few of these houses were on the Kingwood side of the village. In a small house at the top of the hill, by the spring,

lived "Black Jack." It was said he was the only praying man in the village. At any rate, no one but my father's family attended church with any regularity. We went either to Milford or to Kingwood. It was also said that the Sabbath never got up the river as far as Frenchtown; but things have greatly changed since that day. For many years there have been four churches in the village.

During the first summer a dwelling house, about two-thirds of that now on the farm, was erected, into which we moved in the fall. Also some outbuildings for the horses and cattle. It was in that house, twenty by twenty-four, if I mistake not the size, all in one room on the first floor, that the first Presbyterian service in the neighborhood was held. This service was conducted by the Rev. Joseph Campbell, D.D. Dr. Campbell had been called to the pastorate of the church of Milford and Kingwood from Hackettstown, and entered upon his duties there in the spring of 1838. He died September 6th, 1840, but in this brief period he rendered a service of lasting influence for truth and righteousness. He was a man of accurate scholarship, an eloquent preacher and eminently Godly in his life.

During the summer of 1838, my father erected the barn which is still standing. During the latter part of that summer, or the following summer, 1839, the preaching took place in this barn, and in the house in the winter. While I cannot state the number of services, nor the exact year in which they began, I can distinctly remember the manner in which the seats were prepared. In the house, it was by placing three chairs in a row, and pine boards placed on them. These boards were covered with blankets and with coverlets of ancient weave, one of which is in my possession at the present time.

It was at one of these services during the winter months, either late in 1839 or early in 1840, that I was baptized according to the rites of the Presbyterian Church. My parents had united with the church at Kingwood, under Dr. Campbell's ministry, but the exact date has not been preserved. It was most probably during the summer of 1839. That they were not church members previously, accounts for the fact that the

baptism had not taken place during my infancy, strictly speaking.

I can distinctly remember Dr. Campbell's face at the time of the administration of the ordinance, his impressive manner, and the sense of obligation I experienced at the time of this service. My brother, Snyder, and my three sisters were also baptized at the same time. This was undoubtedly the first Sacramental Service, after the Presbyterian order, performed in the vicinity of Frenchtown. Dr. Campbell died, as we have stated, in September, 1840.

The Rev. John H. Sherwood was called to the pastorate of the churches of Milford and Kingwood January 1st, 1841. On the 4th day of May, in the same year, he was installed as pastor of these churches by the Presbytery of Raritan. In November, 1842, Mr. Sherwood was asked to give his whole time to Milford. During Mr. Sherwood's pastorate of the two churches he preached in the summer in a new barn that had been built by Levi Mettler, proprietor of what is now the railroad hotel, on the bank of the Delaware. This barn was torn down at the time the railroad was built, as the track now covers the spot below the hotel, where the barn stood. My impression is, that religious services were also held in this barn by ministers of the Methodist Church, but of this I am not positive. In 1842, Lewis M. Prevost built a wheelwright shop, or possibly it was in 1841. This was rented by John Walbert, late of the Presbyterian church of Frenchtown, by whom the shop was put in order, at the request of Mr. Prevost, on Saturdays, for service on Sabbath. Mr. Sherwood preached in this building in 1842, as is believed by myself and persons referred to in this paper.

The audiences at these services were such as to fill the barn and afterward the shop, and they evidently produced a deep impression.

During the summer of 1842, as sustained by the best evidence that can be secured, a Sabbath-school was opened in Frenchtown. Snell's "History of Hunterdon County" makes the opening of this school in 1838, which is too early by four years. Its origin was as follows: Lewis M. Prevost had secured as governess, for his two younger

children, a Miss Bradstreet, from Danvers, Massachusetts. Miss Bradstreet and the grown-up daughters of Judge Prevost opened Sabbath-school in an old building, the first story stone, and the second frame, and situated on Bridge street, at the entrance to the Prevost mansion. This building was occupied, or a room in it, as an office by the Judge, but was too old and open for the school to be held in winter. The school numbered about twenty pupils.

Miss Mary Burr, from Westfield, Conn., held the position as governess the following year, or 1843, and also rendered efficient service in the Sabbath-school. Miss Burr afterward married Mr. William Hill, of Flemington.

To Miss Bradstreet I owe my first religious convictions of a permanent character. They were deepened by reading books from our Sabbath-school library. These books had been given to the Misses Prevost, for our Sabbath-school, by the Sabbath-school of the Presbyterian church of Flemington. Those that especially impressed me were "Annie Sherwood" and "Sergeant Dale and his Daughter."

One, the light story book, and the other the memoir, and both of a kind in not very high esteem to-day; but they were of great benefit to me. They presented to my mind the Christian life in an attractive form, and made me earnestly desire to imitate the characters in the one, and the lives in the other, in the service of our Saviour. This Sabbath-school was the first religious institution existing in Frenchtown, and was conducted entirely by these ladies. However, Mr. John Griggs, an elder in the church at Flemington, and, I believe, an uncle to our Governor, was, during these two years, living on what was called the Capner farm, on the lower part of which Frenchtown, as it now is, was built. Sometimes he would come to the school and open it with prayer, and sometimes my father would do the same. But neither of them taught any of the classes. And when they were not present, either Miss Bradstreet or Miss Burr would perform this service themselves. After these two summers there was no Sabbath-school in the village until the building of the old church in 1845.

The Rev. Samuel F. Porter was called to the Kingwood church September 18th, 1843. Mr. Porter was a large man of Websterian head and frame, but with a voice almost feeble. At any rate, it was too mild for the effective delivery of his message. He was, however, a good sermonizer and an instructive preacher. He was also a well-read and scholarly man. He kept up not only his Greek and Latin and Hebrew, but also his mathematics. In conversation he had few equals. He was also a poet of real ability, and wrote and published a small volume of poems under the title of "Poetical Sketches of the Messiah," a production that escaped the eagle eye of our county historian, Dr. Mott.

Frenchtown was naturally within the boundary lines of the Kingwood Church. After Mr. Porter's settlement at Kingwood, he saw the importance of Frenchtown as a preaching station and gave it his personal attention. He continued the preaching service in the wheelwright shop. The year following, or 1844, the bridge across the Delaware was completed. The place began to grow, as its business increased. People more decided in their religious life moved into the village. Among these were Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Hedges. Mrs. Hedges was formerly a Miss Reading, of Flemington, and a descendant of Governor Reading, of the Amwell First Church, of which I am at present pastor. She was very active in church work.

Andrew Prevost married about this time, and though not a church member himself, Mrs. Prevost was; also her mother, Mrs. Allen, who came to live with them. And Mr. Prevost co-operated with them and others for the religious welfare of the place. My father had been chosen to the eldership in the Kingwood Church in 1842. Though faithful to the Kingwood Church, he felt that there was urgent need of more religious service in Frenchtown, and began to move in the matter. He was in fact one of the first to agitate the subject. John Case, living between Frenchtown and Milford, entertained the same views. Philip Reading, brother of Mrs. Hedges, came a little later to the place, but joined heartily in the effort to secure a place of worship in the

village. There were others, old citizens and new-comers, of the same mind. Among the latter, Newberry Williams and his wife, from Penn, whose children are now among the efficient members and officers of the church.

At length the time came to translate desires and convictions into action. The Sabbath-school above described, and the services in house and barns and shop, produced this decision. The result was a building erected for the worship of God. The first record of the Presbyterian church tells the pleasing story, of which the following is a copy :

“A place of worship was erected in Frenchtown, in connection with the Presbyterian church of Kingwood, A. D., 1845, and stated services were held by the pastor of that church in Frenchtown.” This was, at the time the only place for holding religious services, including the Sabbath-school, until 1849. This building was on Second street, and at present is used as a town hall. The building as first erected was a wooden structure, 24 by 36 feet, with a single aisle in the centre. It was in every way, extremely plain, and, if my memory is correct, cost less than \$1,000. The land on which it stood was conveyed by the following deed : “William W. Hedges and Mary Ann, his wife ; Philip G. Reading and Eveline, his wife, to Thomas Pittenger and others, trustees of the Presbyterian church in Frenchtown.” The deed is dated December 21st, 1846, and recorded in vol. 87, page 353 of deeds. Given after the building was erected.

The record of the church then continues : “April 17th, 1849, a petition was presented to the Presbytery of Raritan, at the time in session at Lambertville, praying that a church might be organized in that place, which was granted. A committee was appointed for that purpose, consisting of Drs. Studdiford and Kirkpatrick, and Revs. Sherwood and Porter, together with William Willson and John Metler, ruling elders.

“The committee met at Frenchtown May 16th, 1849. Dr. P. O. Studdiford preached from Isaiah 60: 22, ‘A little one shall become a thousand, and a small one a strong nation : I, the Lord, will hasten it in his time.’

“Dr. Kirkpatrick addressed the audience

on ‘Church Government,’ after which the chairman called the committee to order, and the following persons were received by letter from the Kingwood Church, viz. : Joseph Kugler (elder), Philip Reading, Thomas Pittenger, Newberry Williams, Peter Snyder Kugler, Isaac Taylor, Richard Johnson, Sarah Maria Kugler, Eveline Reading, Mary Ann Hedges, Lucy A. Williams, Mary Pittenger, Eleanor Allen, Sarah M. Prevost, Dutilda Rittenhouse, Abigail Eichlin, Mary Rose, Eliza Johnson, Elizabeth Risler, Eliza Ann Freyling, Abigail Risler, Eliza Ann Cronic, Elizabeth Joice.

“And from Pleasant Grove : Hulet Smith and Margaret Smith.

“On the last Tuesday of July, a Committee of Presbytery installed the Rev. Samuel F. Porter as pastor of the church for one-half of his time. The session received John Case by letter from the Mount Pleasant Church, September 23d, 1849.

“According to previous notice, given on two occasions from the pulpit, the church proceeded October 7th to elect two elders, when John Case and Philip G. Reading were unanimously elected. John Case responded to the constitutional questions and was set apart to the office by prayer.

“SAMUEL F. PORTER,
“Moderator.

“Mr. Reading declined the office, from a sense of unfitness for the same.”

Having said so many things concerning myself, which seemed to me essential to the completeness of the narrative, you will, I trust, allow one more personal statement, though lying beyond the organization, which was the point with which this paper was to close. That statement is that October 5th, 1850, John B. Kugler was received into membership of the church on examination or profession of his faith in Christ and promise to follow Him. This, I believe, was the first member so received. One statement in conclusion : The text from which Dr. Studdiford preached at the organization of the church, “A little one shall become a thousand,” was a prophecy of the church’s growth. In 1854 a second church was built, costing more than five times as much as the first building. This has since been renovated and beautified. Recently a chapel

was erected, adding greatly to the convenience of the congregation and contributing to the church's efficiency.

The twenty-five charter members have become one hundred and seventy-five members. The additions in the last year were twenty, or four-fifths of the number at the organization. The money contributed to sustain the church during the year ending

April, 1895 (I do not have the figures for 1896), was \$1,382, and the money given to beneficent work outside the needs of the church during the last year is \$474. So the little one is marching on, and increasing in vigor and usefulness as it increases in years. And so may she, like her divine Head, increase in wisdom and stature, and in favor with God and man.

Bethlehem Township: When Constituted and Why So Named.

BY HENRY RACE, M.D.

THE PRECISE DATE at which the township of Bethlehem was set off from that of Amwell is somewhat uncertain. A careful search fails to find any record of a Royal Patent from the Colonial Governor by which it was constituted, or any act of the Legislature, or ordinance of the Court of Common Pleas, or resolution of the County Board of Justices and Freeholders by which it became a township. The only remaining source of information on the subject is the designation of the township in which the residence of grantors and grantees is indicated in deeds of conveyance of that period.

As near as can be determined from this class of documents, Bethlehem was constituted a township about the beginning of the year 1730. On the 25th day of December, 1729, Mary Tomkins conveyed to Joseph King (great-grandfather of the late William L. King), a tract of 954 acres of land, situated on the west side of the south branch of the Raritan, now in Franklin township, and described in the deed as being in the township of Amwell.

The deed of Jacob Doughty to Samuel Willson, conveying the Willson tract of 600 acres, is dated January 21, 1730, and describes the property as situated in Bethlehem township. This tract was also in the present township of Franklin, about a mile southwest of Quakertown.

In the record of the survey of a public road by John Stevenson and Benjamin Doughty, dated November 10, 1731, it is

described as located in the township of Bethlehem. It ran through portions of Kingwood and Franklin.

The Society of Friends that worshiped at what is now Quakertown were designated in their records in 1731 as pertaining to Bethlehem.

These documents are reliable evidence, and show, unmistakably, that Bethlehem was set off from Amwell between December 25, 1729, and January 21, 1730. Governor John Montgomery began his administration April 15, 1728, and died July 1, 1731. If the township was constituted by a Royal Patent, it must have been issued by him. It included, at first, all the territory of the present townships of Bethlehem, Union, Franklin, Kingwood, Alexandria and Holland.

Why the township was so named is a question of much interest to local historians. Bethlehem is a Hebrew word, the translation of which is "House of Bread," and is applicable to a section of uncommon fertility and productiveness. It does not seem at all probable it was given on that account. The precinct included the Musconetcong mountain and its slopes on both sides from summit to base, the Barrens and the Great Swamp, all of which sections, before the introduction of lime and other fertilizers, would more appropriately have been named Beth-ish-bak, "House of Emptiness," than Bethlehem. The other portion to a considerable extent, was, at that time, an uncultivated forest, the fertility of which had been but scantly developed.

On the other hand, the name Bethlehem is exceedingly appropriate for a house of worship—a place where the bread of spiritual life is dispensed by the preaching of the Gospel and observance of the Divinely-appointed ordinances. It is certain that there was a church of that name at that period, the members of which had settled in various parts of the section which became the new township. If that church was in existence before the township was constituted, the latter undoubtedly took its name from that of the church; otherwise, the name of the church followed that of the township in which it was located.

This church was the first one in this country that was called Bethlehem; that of the Moravians in Pennsylvania was not organized till 1742. Its early records, if any were kept, like the Royal Patent constituting the township, can not be found. The date at which pious people of the Presbyterian persuasion first assembled at stated times for worship and organized a church by the appointment of Ruling Elders can be determined, only approximately, from circumstantial evidence. The minutes of the Presbytery of Philadelphia, to which it belonged, are unfortunately lost, from 1716 to 1733.

Settlers in this part of the county had become quite numerous more than a decade prior to 1730. The Third Indian Purchase was made in 1703. This comprised all of Hunterdon north of Daniel Coxe's 30,000-acre tract (which was identical with the township of Hopewell), and parts of Morris and Warren counties. All this territory was soon allotted or sold in large tracts, the proprietors of which often allowed occupancy without title or lease, or for a mere nominal rent, to induce settlements and improvements. The record shows that as late as 1738 there were 12,535 acres of the West Jersey Land Society's tract in Hunterdon county occupied by settlers who had neither deed nor lease. About one-fourth of Bethlehem was in this tract. To encourage immigration the most extravagant reports relative to the salubrity and mildness of the climate, productiveness of soil, and abundance of fruit, fish and game were sent to Europe and widely circulated.*

William Penn and his co-adjudors in the

Concessions and Agreements of the Proprietors, Freeholders and Inhabitants of the Province of West Jersey secured, as a fundamental condition of civil society, "That no man, or number of men, has power or authority to rule over men's consciences in religious matters; and that no person, or persons, within the Province should be in any wise, or on any pretence, called in question or punishment in his person, estate or privilege, on account of his opinion, judgment, faith or worship toward God in matters of religion."

This great privilege of religious liberty, so little known in other countries, made this Province a refuge from the wicked tyranny of religious persecution in Europe. Immigrants came in great numbers. Many of them, reduced to poverty by the incessant wars and devastation of their Father-land, were unable to pay for their transportation, and contracted with the masters of vessels for the sale of their services after they were landed.

The amount of the population in Bethlehem township may be inferred from the preamble to the legislative act which set off Hunterdon county from Burlington, March 11, 1713-14. It states that the petition for the new county "set forth that for many years last past their frequent attending the several courts held at Burlington (city), being at a very great distance from most of their habitations, has been inconvenient and troublesome, as well as chargeable to the inhabitants of the said upper parts of the Western Division aforesaid and to the great detriment and damage of the said inhabitants." These petitioners plainly state that "for many years" previous to 1713-14 they had suffered this inconvenience. This makes it certain that many families selected and settled upon their chosen situations previous to the Third Indian Purchase of 1703. This inference is corroborated by the fact that in 1681 the General Assembly enacted a law prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors to the Indians under a heavy penalty.

It is well known that other denominations had places of worship in the township prior

*See the well-known book of George Scot, of Pitlochie, annexed to Whitehead's "East Jersey Under the Proprietary Government."

to 1730. Bishop Talbot, in a visit from Burlington, found the Episcopalians making preparations for the building of St. Thomas' Church in 1723. (See his letter to the Bishop of London.) The Society of Friends had a meeting house about that time in what later became Quakertown; and the Baptists had a church, in 1727, near the Spruce Run creek, about a mile above Clinton, under the pastorate of Rev. Thomas Curtis.

There was a tradition current among the elderly people of the congregation sixty or seventy years ago that the Bethlehem Presbyterian Church, then known as the "Old Frame," which was taken down and rebuilt in 1730, was preceded by one of logs, in

which the congregation had previously worshipped, and which stood in the northeast corner of the old grave yard. The precise date of its erection is not ascertainable, but, as previously stated, that of the other Protestant denominations in the vicinity is known. It is also certain that the Presbyterians were not behind in religious zeal, as is evident from the number and growth of their pioneer churches in the Colonies.

From these premises it is manifestly assumable that the Bethlehem congregation had a place of stated worship several years previous to the erection of the township in 1730, and that the name of the latter was taken from that of the congregation.

Iconoclastic.

 MR. JOHN SHURTS, Stanton, N. J., of our Board of Freeholders, lately presented to our Hunterdon County Historical Society a volume of New Jersey Laws, compiled by Peter Wilson, A.M., "under the appointment of the Legislature," and printed by Isaac Collins, in Trenton, 1784.

There are some curiosities of legislation in this book, as for instance, "An act to exempt from military duties Isaac Collins and four workmen to be employed in his printing office." Another, to exempt two men to be employed at the paper mill belonging to William Shaffer, in Middlesex County.

Another, to exempt a number of men to be employed in manufacturing salt and iron, one man at each salt works for every 500 gallons the boiling vessels hold, three men at each "Forge and Bloomery," and twelve men at each furnace. Another, to prevent the counterfeiting or forging the tickets of the United States Lottery, and if one was found guilty thereof, he should "be adjudged guilty of felony, without benefit of clergy, and be punished with death."

But what gives title to this paper is the fact that for long years our County has taken a little glory to itself in the belief that in the Revolutionary days the General Assembly was on one occasion in Pittstown. The idea was that the lower part of the State had become dangerous ground on account of the proximity of the British Army, and so our law-makers had slipped away and come up among the hills of Hunterdon, where they might confer in safety.

The authority for that belief we found in the above-named book. On page six we read, "At a General Assembly, begun at Pitts-Town, by a special call of the Speaker, on the twenty-second day of January, and adjourned to and continued at Haddonfield until the eighteenth day of March, 1777, the following laws were passed:" This seemed conclusive, but so reliable an authority in New Jersey history as Dr. Henry Race, of our Pittstown, says that the Pitts Town referred to in this volume was in Salem county, and is now known by the name of Elmer.

Thus perish our idols.

ELIAS VOSSELLER, Cor. Sec.

Higgins' School.

BY MRS. MARY S. BOND.

THE HIGGINS' SCHOOL DISTRICT, otherwise known as No. 4. Delaware, lies on the eastern side of Delaware Township, comprising within its limits a small part of Raritan.

It derives its name from a very numerous family of Hunterdon County.

This family, according to the "History of Hunterdon and Somerset," is directly descended from Jonathan Higgins, grandfather of Judiah Higgins, of Flemington. He came from Kingston some time prior to the revolution and settled near and north of Ringoes. He had three sons, namely, Jonathan, who officiated as wagon-master in the Continental service; Judiah, who lived on the Centre Bridge Road, about one and a half miles from Flemington, and Nathaniel, who settled north of Ringoes near the Delaware line, operated a mill there for many years, and there ended his days.

It is from Nathaniel, then, that the branch of the Higgins family in this locality is descended; the farm on which he settled being owned at the present time by Nathaniel Higgins, great-grandson of the above-mentioned Nathaniel.

For more than fifty years previous to the passage of the township law, the name of Higgins seems to have been an ever-present one on the different Boards of Trustees, the office having descended from father to son through three successive generations.

In its earlier history this school has known some contentions. The first house stood about a mile north of the present one, on the same road, on land that was leased of Joseph Lequear, to belong to the district so long as used for school purposes. Just when this house was built, it seems impossible, definitely, to determine, but probably no later than 1773.

After it had occupied this site for about sixty years, part of the people became discontented and wanted to remove it to a more central location, but those in the upper part of the district objected; it was moved, however, despite the objections.

The "History of Hunterdon and Somerset" says: "In 1831, the trustees, then all living in the south part of the district, put the house on wheels, and with several yoke of oxen removed it. This resulted in a lawsuit: the north part of the district sued the southern for damages, and recovered half the value of the building, or \$40."

This amount, it is said, was paid to George Trout, David Bellis, Sen., and Nicholas Swallow, to be held for use, if needed, for building a school-house in the upper part of the district.

It was never used for that purpose, and what became of the money thus paid tradition fails to relate. After this, for a period of forty years, tranquillity reigned, and during these years the little school-house stood on land now belonging to the estate of Jonathan Higgins, deceased, about three miles from Ringoes.

The school-house often stood empty in those early days for a long time, for schools were made up by subscription; at such times the children attended adjoining districts.

In the autumn of 1873, an acre of land, about 300 yards north of the old building, was bought of George W. Bateman, and the present neat and commodious house was built at a cost of about \$1,200. With its spacious playground bordered by a line of maple trees, it makes a very pleasant rural picture.

To attempt chronological arrangement of the names of those who taught in the long ago has been found impracticable.

In the old house, doubtless, many teachers whose names are lost in oblivion helped to mold the minds and form the characters of the generation that preceded us. The earliest remembered are Paul Kuhl, Rev. Charles Bartolette, pastor of Flemington Baptist Church; Jemimah Atkinson, John Key, Thomas Husband, Miss Bartine, William Mettler, 1837; John Swallow, 1838; Derrick A. Sutphin, 1856; Joseph Van Cleve, 1857; Joshua Prime, James Earle,

Emma Van Arsdale, Martha Bainbridge, 1866-1867; Mary V. Leech, 1868-1869; Emma Waterhouse, Augustus Dilts (afterward District Clerk of this school for twenty years) taught the winter of 1870-71; Lizzie Butterfoss, summer and fall of 1871; P. D. Meyers, winter term of 1871-72; Asa H. Fisher, 1872; M. S. Hampton, 1872; Kate M. Umstat, 1873.

School closed in the old house December 24, 1873, and began in the new January 5, 1874, with Eva Balderston as teacher; Asa H. Fisher, winter of 1874-75; Lillie B. Cooper and Hannah Butterfoss, 1875; Emma Felty, 1876; Anna Dilworth, 1876; John Rudebock, from January to March, 1877; Anna Van Fleet, 1877 to 1878; Charles R. Nightingale, 1878-1881; Mary A. Reading, 1881-1883; C. B. Fisher, fall term of 1883; Mary S. Bond, from winter of 1883 to 1890, except winter term of 1884, which was taught by H. L. Fisher; Emma Allen, 1890-1892; Lida A. Dilts, 1892-1893; Clara Bonham, 1893-1894; M. S. Bond, 1894-1896.

The many names of teachers that appear in a single year at one period in this school's history point to a custom that obtained for many years, namely, that of appointing a woman to teach during the summer, when both tact and patience were required, but in the winter, when brawn, as well as brain,

was deemed indispensable, the reins of government were given to a man.

Among the pupils of this school, eight of the girls and two of the boys have been engaged in teaching for a longer or shorter period, and several of these are still actively engaged in this work. Four have returned in recent years to assume the responsibilities of teacher in the school where their youthful days were passed.

It is a noticeable fact that so many of the boys who were pupils here have followed in the beaten track of their ancestors, sons of farmers who became farmers themselves in after years, apparently well content when they have become the owners of comfortable, well-ordered farms.

And who shall say that amid these quiet scenes, far away from the noise and bustle of the great city, they may not have spent happy, useful lives?

Recently, it is true, some have left the farm and have had different aspirations, but it is still too early to prophesy of their future.

Perhaps, of these, the one name already widely known is that of Lieutenant H. O. Rittenhouse, of the U. S. Navy.

With this brief sketch of Higgins School, we must leave it, feeling sure that could its unwritten history be recorded, we should be surprised to find how far reaching may be the influence of even a country school.

Two Revolutionary Letters.

 WE HAVE RECEIVED the following letters of Revolutionary date that, so far as we are aware, have not hitherto been published. As everything is of interest which pertains to that heroic struggle for liberty, we publish them in THE JERSEYMAN as a small contribution to the history of that period. They indicate the scarcity of supplies for the army and the great difficulty of obtaining them.

We do not find the name of Clement Bidle in the roster of New Jersey troops. He, probably, was a Pennsylvanian. Assistant Quartermaster William Lowrey was a son of

Colonel Thomas Lowrey, of this county. He was born at Flemington, and at the date of the letters was only about nineteen years old. He was promoted to the position of Quartermaster.

The original letters are the property of Mr. C. L. Traver, of Trenton, N. J.

MOORHOUSE 7 April 1778.

DEAR SIR I was very glad to find by your letter that you were got home as I conclude you are fully exchanged, but I condole with you on the melancholy situation of your Family—however I hope they are re-

covered—By the bearer of this I send to Mr. Wm Lowrey Two thousand Dolls for which he will send me a receipt—this is a large portion of a small sum received but I will soon send him more. I hope that will bring out the Grain & hay from the Farmers as I would have him lay in 1000 bushels at J. Serviss 1000 at the mill near Coryells on the Jersey side & 5000 at Flemington & Griggs Mill with a proportion of hay—for this he may rely on having money to pay & Dont fail pushing the purchase as fast as possible According to my former and this additional Order.

Let me hear fully on the subject by this messenger & if you have anything for our Family please to send them by him or a special messenger—the Doctors except Han kinson (who desires his Compts) are gone to Manheim I shall be glad to see you when it suits you to come to Camp I am

Dr Sir

Your affect—Dr Son

CLEMENT BIDDLE.

Mr Wm. Lowrey writes please to pay particular attention to the Cavalry.

Drawing on Forage from any quarters he may get it, whether near or Distant—even to the Scotch Plains paying the Carriage for which I will furnish money.

To Thomas Lowrey Esq.

RARITON Decm. 30 1778.

DR SIR The load of Corn by Mr Cook was very Acceptable for we were starving—

Pray send on all the Grain & hay you possibly Can as we are in great need—

I have ordered thirty Bags to Mr. Cook—if you can employ more you may have them. I sincerely wish you may find forage to send—

With Compliments to your Father

I am Dr Sir

Yr most

CLEMENT BIDDLE.

THE JERSEYMAN.

VOL. 3, No. 4.

FLEMINGTON, N. J.

JUNE, 1897.

Parish Register

OF

The German Reformed Church

OF

Alexandria, Hunterdon County, New Jersey, 1763-1802.

CONTRIBUTED BY HENRY RACE, M. D.

IT is not improbable that the pioneer German settlers of Alexandria and contiguous sections had a place for social worship, with an occasional preaching service in their own language, and at stated times at Mt. Pleasant previous to 1763. There is no record of their proceedings prior to that date. If any was kept, it has been lost. There were but few ministers in the Colonies at that period, and the infant Churches, struggling for existence, often waited several years before one could be obtained, even for a portion of his time, and a regular organization effected by the installation of a Pastor and Ruling Elders.

There was an English Presbyterian congregation at that place as early as 1752, as is shown by the Minutes of the Presbytery of New Brunswick, in which it is called "The Western Branch of Bethlehem;" and at a meeting held at Trenton, October 11, 1763, it was designated as "The Log Meeting House Congregation." It seems entirely probable that there was service in German in that "Meeting House" as early as there was in English. That the two congregations worshiped in the same house is evident from the language of the deed for the lot on which the succeeding edifice was built, which land was conveyed by Aaron Van Syckel and John Eekel to "The Trustees of the said Church and Congregation known as the Dutch (German) and English Presbyterian Church and Congregation of Alexandria." There was no occasion probably for disagreement between the two organizations relative to the occupancy of the pulpit. The Presbyterians and German and

Dutch Reformed Protestants were so closely allied in doctrine as to cordially associate in worship and Christian fellowship in the sparsely settled localities of the pioneers, and the preaching services were too infrequent for any difficulty to arise about the use of the premises. The German pastor of the Alexandria Church became associated with the Churches of Rockaway (Lebanon), German Valley and Foxenburg (Fox Hill), and the Presbyterian with Bethlehem and Kingwood.

The old log Church stood about fifty yards from the site of the grist-mill on the road leading to the "Barrens," and near where Sylvester Martin's house stands. There was a graveyard near it, but no memorial stones remain. In digging the mill-race now in use, human bones were disinterred.

In 1795 a meeting of the two congregations was held, at which it was resolved that the old building was too much dilapidated for use, and that subscriptions should be solicited for money for a new house of worship. The business lingered and the new Church was not erected till 1802. It was located in the present cemetery, nearly opposite the site of the present Church. It was a frame structure and familiarly called the "New Frame," in distinction from the Bethlehem Presbyterian Church of that period, which was under the same pastorate and called the "Old Frame."

May 18, 1802, the German Reformed Synod, at the request of the congregation, transferred the Church to the care of the Presbytery of New Brunswick. The German language had become

so much superseded by the English that the religious services thereafter were conducted in the latter tongue.

Many of the names in the register represent the lineal ancestors of families still living in this county. The variations which their orthography, in many cases, has undergone, is of interest to the genealogist as well as to the families to which they belong. The Abgerts have become Apgars ; Bellesfeldt is now Bellis ; Bickel is Pickel ; Bohn is called Bunn ; Blum is written Bloom ; Hausschild is Housel ; Holtxeiser, Hulsizer ; Jung, Young ; Ohlbach, Alpaugh ; Schmid, Smith ; Schneider, Snyder ; Ziedler, Sigler : and Schlaut, Slout.

The pastors of the German Reformed organization were Rev. Joseph Dallicker, V.D.M., in 1763 ; Rev. Caspar Wack, V.D.M., in 1783 ; and Rev. John Jacob Wack in 1795.

During the pastorate of Rev. Joseph Dallicker, 256 baptisms are recorded ; during that of Rev. Caspar Wack, 140 ; and during that of Rev. John Jacob Wack, 110 ; making 506.

Their services were conducted and Parish Register kept in the German language.

Parish Register.

October 14, 1763.

This book has been bought for 3 shillings and six pence for the use of this reformed congregation in Alexandria as a Church book. The elders of this congregation for the time being were chosen as follows :

1. Peter Dils. 2. Peter otto. 3. philippes schlaut. 4. Henrich reinschmit.

Anno 1771 the elders are :

Peter Dils, Phillip Schlaut, Abraham Jung, Hermet Schmid, Peter Ohlbach.

Anno 1772.

Peter Dils, Abraham Jung, Hermet Schmid, Peter Ohlbach, Peter Blum.

Anno 1780.

Peter Dils, Abraham Jung, Hermet Schmid, Peter Blum, Paul Enders.

For the showing of your church furniture which belongs to this church and congregation, as follows : First, a book called Conraht Meets postill, concerning the gospels, cost seventeen shillings and six pence. Second, a cloth for the altar cost seventeen shillings. Third, a cup. Fourth, a contribution plate (salpicht) cost six shillings. Fifth, a baptismal bowl cost twenty pence.

CONFIRMATIONS.

Confirmed March 29, 1769, through Fred Dalliker, V. D. M.

Elza Margaritha Bitzer,	Conrad Huner,
Sabina Bohn,	Conrad Horn,
Gertraud Casper,	Jacob Hollenburger,
Johannes Casper,	Maria Gertraud Hen,
Johannes Dilts,	Maria Schlaut,
Eva Forschbach,	Maria Catharine Schmid,
	Maria Catharine Schmid.

19 May, 1771.

Wilhelm Blom,	Anna Margaritha Morkel,
Anna Margaritha Eberts,	Caspar Schmid,
Anna Friman,	Cornelius Schlaut,
Peter Hohlenburger,	Wilhelm Schmid,
Hannes Engel Jung,	Elisabeth Schmid,
Eva Jung,	Hannes Wels,
Anna Maria Jung,	Maria Margaritha Wein-
Elizabeth Jung,	garten,
	Elisabeth Wels.

4 October, 1772.

Johannes Loesch and his wife, Anna Margaritha.

6 August, 1775.

Regina Bihm,	Johannes Eikel,
Adam Blum,	Peter Firshbach,
Peter Blum,	Wilhelm Firshbach,
Frederich Ebcher,	Elisabeth Ohlbach,
Maria Enders,	Philip Schlaut,
Conrad Ebcher,	Anna Maria Schmid,
	Hermet Weingarten.

14 December, 1780.

Elizabeth Ebcher, wife of Friedrich.
Catharine Hen, wife of Wilhelm.
Jacob Jung and his wife, Maria.

7 April, 1782.

Margrith Bloom,	Paul Jung,
Jacob Enders,	Maria Elisabeth Jung,
Elisabeth Firschbach,	Catharina Kempel.

Marriages by John J. Wack, V. D. M. O., in Amwell and Alexandria.

1796, Nov. 10.—Charles Rockefeller and Charity Albach, both of Alexandria.
1795, Dec. 19.—George Lampen and Elisabeth Case, both of Alexandria.
1797, Aug. 24.—Peter Henn and Sally Penwell, both of Alexandria.
1800, Dec. 14.—Isaac Kitchen and Peggy Metler, both of Alexandria.
1801, Feb. 20.—James Cooley and Polly Wright, both of Alexandria.

THE JERSEYMAN.

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BAPTISMAL RECORD.

BIRTH.	BAPTISM.	CHILD.	FATHER.	MOTHER.	WITNESSES.
Apr. 20. June 2, 1763.	Peter.	Will. Wagner.	Cath. Kayser.	Peter Dels, Peter Bloom, Veronica Jung.	
Apr. 28. June 2, ".	Elisab.	John Kirschbach.	Anna Magd. Schaeffert.	Will. Otto, Maria Elis. Dels.	
Jan. 1. ".	Wilhelm.	Christ. Dels.	Anna Cath. Heids.	Will. Klein, Dethora Reinschmidt.	
May 2. July 11, ".	Maria.	Jo. Dels.	Mar. Margar. Blunn.	Henr. Reinschmidt, Mar. Kreis.	
June 10. ".	Christ.	Jo. (?) Wagner.	Mar. Sophia (Apgar or Ahgen).	Christ. Badenheimer, Dethora Reinschmidt.	
July 1. Aug. 4, ".	Jo. Herbert.	Paul Anders.	Jo. Herbert Schmidt, Vernon Jung, Anna Bölsin.	Will. Klein, Elis. Cath. Klein.	
Feb. (?) 29. Sep. 6, ".	Hinrich.	Conr. Klein.	Anna Henn.	Elis. Gerd. Badenheimer.	
Feb. 15. Sep. 26, ".	Johan.	Wm. Balicsfeld.	Christine Lasley (?)	Jos. Rau.	
Oct. 15. ".	Cornel.	Connel. Wagner.	Anna Elis.	Herbert Schmidt, Mar. Elis. Dels.	
Aug. 23. Oct. 10, ".	Maria.	Jo. Mich. Jung.	An. Quick.		
Jul. 11. ".	Johannes.	Dan. Bauer.	Susannah Geber.		
March 29. Jul. 9, ".	Maria Elis.	Abr. Jung.	Veronica Wagner.		
PARENTS					
1763. Dec. 29. Jul. 9, ".	Eva Elis.	Herbert Schmidt, Gertruh Riehelem.			
Nov. 3. ".	Petrus.	Hirn. Creis, Maria Frey Eier.			
May 1. ".	".	Peter Aldag, Anna Engel.			
June 20. ".	".	Christian Badenheimer, Elis. Gerd. Bohm.			
Feb. 6. ".	".	John Inde, An. Elis. Denschman.			
Sep. 4. Oct. 10, ".	Henrick.	Philip Schlaut, Maria Anna.			
1764. Sep. 25. ".	Christ.	Conrad Weingarten, Maria.			
May 23. ".	Anna.	Phil. Kuhl, Catharine.			
Sep. 29. ".	Eva.	Will. Heinr. Otto, Maria Verena.			
Sep. 15. ".	".	John. Fred. Hilf, Maria Elis.			
Oct. 1. ".	".	Wilhelm Wagner, Catharina.			
Aug. 19. ".	Eva.	Peter Blunn, Eva.			
Apr. 20. June 13, ".	Johannes.	John. Joost Schneider, Helena.			
Nov. 16. ".	Margareta.	Peter Wagner, Eva.			
Jul. 1. ".	John Peter.	Peter Eischend, Elisabeth.			
May 27. Aug. 20, ".	Jannike.	Adam Schweihard, Elisabeth.			
July 31. ".	Elisabeth.	John Will. Sehn, Anna Maria.			
June 17. ".	Anna Catharina.	Conrad Klein, Anna Abia (?)			
July 17. ".	Maria Gertraud.	Peter Kemple, Maria Magdalena Gerhard.			
June 11. ".	Henrich.	Antonio Henn, Anna Christina.			
June 31. ".	Anna Catharine.	Mattheus Brechtel, Anna Barbara.			
1765. Oct. 15. May 6, 1766.	Henrich.	John. Engel Jung, Elisabeth.			

BIRTH.	BAPTISM.	CHILD.	PARENTS.	WITNESSES.
Oct. 2.	" "	Eva.	Peter Casper, Anna Maria.	
1766. Feb. 17.	" "	Margaretha.	John Geist, Catharine.	
April 1.	" "	Paul.	Philip Schmit, Maria.	
1765. June 1.	May 6.	Catharine.	Abrraham Geiss, Anna.	
1766. Feb. 18.	" "	Herbert.	Herbert Schmid, Gertraud.	
April 13.	" "	Anna Maria.	Peter Albach, Anna.	
March 4.	" "	Henrich.	Michael Otto, Maria Veronica.	
Baptisms—J. G. Alsentz.				
1766. June 25.	Aug. 26.	Paulus.	Henrich Salomon, Sabina Margaret.	Paul Anders, Anna Margt. Henn.
May 30.	" "	Johannes.	Roger Lorentz, Helena.	John Engel Jung & Elis. his wife.
Jul. 5.	" "	A. Maria.	Jacob Schrei, An. Catharine.	Peter Albach, Elis. Jung & Maria Kemble.
Jul. 13.	" "	Jacob Henrich.	Joh. Jacob Eberts, An. Margaret.	Jac. Heinrich Grau, A. Thienat Casper.
Feb. 19.	" "	Jacob.	George Zingle, Elisabeth.	Jacob Bonn, Cath. Eberts.
Oct. 6.	" "	Eva.	Conrad Weingarten, Maria.	Hen Reinschmit, Eva Blum.
Baptised by I. G. Alsentz.				
Nov. 3.	Nov. 19.	Abraham.	Abram Jung, Veronica.	Will Wagner, A. Magd. Fursbachin.
Oct. 6.	" "	Elisabeth.	Peter Fein, Eva.	Abraam. Jung, An. Elis. Jungin.
1767. Feb. 23.	Apr. 20.	Jacob.	John Gauel, Anna Maria.	I. Jac. Elertz & A. Margaret, his w. & Jac. Rieder.
March. 10.	" "	Gertraut.	Christ. Patenheimer, Elis. Gertraut.	John Linnert, Gertraut Endris.
Feb. 20.	" "	Margreta.	Paul Endres, Gertraut.	Paul Linnert, Elisabeth Hunerlin.
" 12.	" "	Magdalena.	John Dietz, Margrita.	Paul Linnert, Elisabeth Hunerlin.
Dec. 5.	" "	Herman.	— Wagner (?), An. Margrita.	Christian Huner, Eva Linnert.
1766.	" 9.	Christian.	Peter Wagner, Eva.	Chris. Patenheims, Elis. Gertraut, his w.
1766 (?)	" "	Jacob.	Henrich Schneider (?), Elisabetha.	Paul Enders, Gertraut Fursbachin.
May 29.	June 8.	Johan Henrich.	John William Sehn, Anna Maria.	Herbert Schmid, Elisabeth Jungin.
May 15.	" "	Catrina.	Adam Schweigert, Elisabeth (?).	Joupen Holler and Elisabeth, his wife.
April 11.	July 8.	Anna.	Just Fwischbach, A. Magdalena.	Jacob Wier, —.
June 21.	" "	Herbert.	Peter Blum, Eva.	Joseph Schneider, Helena.
Jul. 13.	Aug. 16.	Toupes.	John Holler, —.	Joh. Peter Kimpel, Maria Magdalena.
Jul. 27.	" "	Daniel.	Jacob Wier, —.	Peter Schmit, Catharina Hennin.
Feb. 25.	" "	Abraham.	Joseph Schneider, Helena.	
Sep. 22.	Oct. 5.	Catrina.		
1767. Sep. 12.	" "			

Meh.	17.	"	30.	Wilhelm Billesfeld, Christina, his w.
			"	Peter Island (2).
	April 12.			Christian Lindner.
				Bernhard Olp.
1771.	April 1.	Apr.	30.	Hannes Haman.
	April 14.	May	2.	Elisabeth.
	April 19.	June	9.	Eva.
	Jul.	16.	Jul.	22.
				Magdalena.
				{ Sara.
	June 19.	Aug.	11.	Johannes.
	May 10.	"	"	Matteis.
	Jan. 12.	"	"	Johannes.
1771.	Aug.	1.	Sep.	Dorothea.
	1771.	June 13.	Oct.	Hannes Dills.
	1771.	Nov. 20.	Jan.	Heinrich Weingarten.
				Wilhelm Kempels.
				Heribert Huner.
	1771.	Dec. 4.	"	Wilhelm.
	1772.	Jan. 2.	Jan.	Christ.
	1771.	Oct. 28.	"	Heribert.
	Dec.	16.	Meh.	Hannes Peter.
	1772.	Jan. 10.	"	Abraham.
1772.	Meh.	5.	April 21.	Mattheis.
	Meh.	16.	May 20.	Peter.
				David.
	Feb.	25.	"	Joh. Peter.
				Michael Fizer.
	Meh.	24.	"	Gertraud Cath.
	Jan.	2.	May 31.	Conrad Weingarten.
	June.	30.	Aug. 2.	Johannes Linard.
	Jan.	30.	"	John Michael Ih.
	Jul.	19.	Aug. 3.	Hannes Wudling.
				Dunes Hiller.
	Jul.	14.	Aug. 3.	Mathias Schmid.
				Conrad Casper.
	May	11.	Aug. 27.	Andres Wudling.
	May	10.	"	Jean Verot.
	Aug.	4.	Aug. 25.	Heinrich Weingarten.
	3 years old.	Oct. 1.		
	Sep.	5.	Oct. 5.	Anna Maria.
				Frederick.
	Aug.	27.	Oct. 25.	Frederick Jordan.
1772.	Aug.	27.	Oct. 25.	Joseph Schneider.
	Oet.	2.	"	Hannes Wilhelm.
	sep.	22.	"	Gertraud.
	Sep.	28.	Oct. 25.	Jacob.
				Wilhelm.
	1771.	Oct. 15.	Nov. 15.	Peter Hanschild.
				Jacob.
1772.	Sep.	23.	Nov. 16.	Johannes.
	Oct.			Jacob.
				Maria.
				Eva.

THE JERSEYMAN.

BIRTH.	BAPTISM.	CHILD.	FATHER.	MOTHER.	WITNESSES.
Oct. 4.	" "	Joh. Heinrich.	Jacob Bonn.	Maria Elisab.	Heinrich Behl, Elisabeth Ohlbach.
Sep. 10.	" "	Daniel.	Jacob Roder.	Maria Elisab.	Abraham Jung, Anna Veronica.
1773. Feb. 6.	Mch. 21.	Abraham.	Wilhelm Heinrich Otto.	Maria Veronica.	
Jan. 1.	Apr. 11.	Johannes.	Christopher Schrijs.	Cath. Henrica.	
1772. Oct. 7.	" "	Joh. Adam.	Jac. Bonn.	Eva Gertraud.	
1772. Dec. 11.	" "	Wilhelm.	Heinrich Henrich.		
1773. Jan. 2.	" "	A. Catharina.	Hannes Peter Bizer.	M. Elisabeth.	
					Richard Bohm, Anna Julia (?), his w., Anna Cath. Bonn.
1768. July 7.	April 12.	Johanas.	Theis Brand.	Maria.	
1771. June 3.	" "	Elisa Maria.	" "	"	Paul Bihm, Anna Ohlbach.
1773. April 7.	May 2.	Paulus.	Paul Enders.	Gertr. Catharina.	
Mar. 4.	May 23.	Anna.	Paul Bohm.	Anna.	
1773. Oct. 10.	May 23.	Johannes.	Joh. Peter Oeffgen.	Anna Maria.	
June 8.	July 25.	Maria Barbara.	Friederich Ebeher.	Elisabeth.	
Mar. 2.	Aug. 15.	Maria.	Gerhard Lehr.	Elisabeth.	
Aug. 4.	Sep. 26.	Conrad.	Wilhelm Bitzer.	Maria.	
July 8.	" "	Peter.	Gerlach Horn.	Elisabeth.	
Sep. 6.	Sep. 27.	Paulus.	Henneth Schmid.	Elisabeth.	
1770. Nov. 27.	Oct. 17.	Joh. Heinrich.	Christian Mann.	Anna.	
1773. Feb. 11.	" "	Johannes.	" "	"	
Feb. 11.	" "	A. Elisabeth.	" "	"	
1773. Dec. 21.	Jan. 30.	Barbara.	Balthes Christ.	Catharina.	
1774. Jan. 20.	Mch. 13.	Wilhelm.	Christ. Humer.	A. Margarith.	
Feb. 8.	" "	Abraham.	Peter Schmid.	Eva.	
Jan. 4.	Mch. 14.	A. Margarith.	Antony Hofman.	Gertraud.	
1773. Nov. 5.	Apr. 1.	A. Catharina.	Ludwig Wildanger.	A. Maria.	
Oct. 18.	" "	1774.	Catharina.	Elisabeth.	
Mch. 9.	" "		A. Gertraud.	Hannes Peter Huner.	
Dee. 21.	April 24.		Elisabeth.	Peter Wagner.	
1774.				M. Catharina.	
				Eva.	
					George Clas, Cath. Jordan.
					Cath. Hen., Margrit Eberith.
					Jacob Bon, Jacob Rider.
					Hermet Weingarten, Gertraud Hofman.
					Abraham Jung, Magdalena Firsbach.
					Peter Casper, Anna Maria, his w.
					Mar. Elisab.

Aug. 8	29. (2)	Jacob.	Peter Blum.
Aug. 22	Apollona.	Mar. Elisab.	Jacob Reder.
Sep. 17.	Wilhelm.	Gertraud.	Paul Enders.
1775. April 14.	June 8.	Maria.	William Bitzer.
May 29.	"		
1775. Mar. 19.	June 8.	Anna Christina.	Anton Hiller.
May 14.	"		Peter Ohlbach.
April 13.	"		Hannes Lienerd.
March 3.	Jul. 27.		Sophia.
April 22.	"		Johannes.
May 31.	"		Heinrich.
1771. Nov. 18.	Aug. 1.	Rebecca Fridley.	Elisabeth.
1774. May 20.	Aug. 5.		Joseph Keth (?) .
1775. July 9.	Aug. 5.	Sara.	
Oct. 30.	"	Peter.	Michel Fezer.
Aug. 9.	"	Gertraud.	Adam Lienerd.
Aug. 5.	"		George Weid.
1777. Oct. 24.	Mch. 19.	Anna Eva.	Friederich Ebcher.
1776. Dec. 6.	"	Gertraud.	Peter Schmid.
5 years old.		Peter.	Peter Schmid.
1776. June 24.	Mch. 19.	Peter.	Wilhelm Schmid.
1777. Feb.	"		Nichas Heid.
1776. Sep. 1.	Mch. 19.		Jacob Rieder.
" Nov. 3.	"		Friederich Ebcher.
Sep. 26.	"		Jacob Hohlenburger.
March 6.	"		Hannes Peter Huner.
March 31. April 22.			Peter Enders.
1775. Aug. 13.	"	Peter.	Gerold Leer.
1777. Sep. 28.	Oct. 26.	Maria.	Johannes Casper.
June 29.	"	Maria.	Paul Bohn.
1777. " 15.	15.	A. Margrith.	A. Catharina.
1778. Mch. 5.	May 5.	Samuel.	M. Catharina.
June 22.	Aug. 15.	Peter.	Maria.
April 1.	"		Casper Schmid.
July 15.	"		Christopher Huner.
1778. Aug. 1.	Oct. 15.		Hannes Casper.
June 30.	"		Jacob Stoll.
1778. Sep. 6.	Oct. 5.		Peter Wagner.
1779. Mch. 19.	Apr. 15.		Hannes Lienerd.
1778. Oct. 7.	"		Adam.
1779. Feb. 2.	"		Wilhelm.
1778. Oct. 20.	"		Gertraud.
Oct. 31.	"		Adam.
1779. Sep. 10 (?) May 2.			Eva.
			Elisabeth.
			Maria.
			Peter Bloom.
			Anna Eva.

BIRTH.	BAPTISM.	CHILD.	FATHER.	MOTHER.	WITNESSES.
	1780.	Hannes.	Casper Schmid.	Maria.	Hannes Peter Enders, Eva Firschbach.
Aug. 25(?)	May 2.	Joh. Peter.	Mathais Bekman.	Eva Maria.	Catharina Brinkmann.
"	"	Han Heinrich.	Heinrich Weingarten.	Eva.	
1780.	April 20.	June 6.	Mathais.	M. Elisabeth.	
	April 9.	"	Joh. Georg.	Elisabeth.	
	Jan. 15.	"	Paulus.	Elisabeth.	
1779.	Dec. 16.	"	Elizabeth.	Elisabeth.	Philip Schlaut, Elisabeth Schmid.
1780.	July 3.	Aug. 1.	Philip.	Hannes Peter Huner.	
	Jul. 9.	"	Maria.	Hannes Fekel.	
	Aug. 10.	Sep. 26.	Isae.	Adam Bloom.	Wilhelm Bloom, Maria Jung.
1780.	Aug. 31.	Oct. 17.	Abraham.	Wilhelm Bloom.	Abraham Jung, Barbara Brachly.
	Sep. 17.	"	Maria Catharina.	Wilhelm Schmid.	Jacob Jung, Maria Huner.
	Sep. 11.	"	Anna.	Peter	Peter Schmid, Margrith Haupt (?).
"	Aug. 6.	Dec. 14.	Joh. Georg.	Dunes Hiller.	
1781.	Feb. 28.	Moh. 15.	Jacob.	Jacob Reder.	
"	Dec. 17.	"	"	Nicas Sein.	
	15.	"	"	Wilhelm.	
	Jan. 19.	"	"	Anna.	
1779.	June 29.	"	"	Catharina.	Wilhelm Haag.
	Feb. 22.	"	"	Anna.	Jacob Holenburger.
1778.	Aug. 21.	May 31.	Antony.	"	Adam Wagner.
1780.	Sep. 9.	"	"	"	Jacob Jung.
	Jun. 15.	Aug. 2.	"	"	Peter Hiller.
	Apr. 20.	"	"	"	
	Aug. 9.	Sep. 6.	Isae.	Jacob Crazly.	
	June 30.	Nov. 23.	Friderich.	Paul Bihm.	
			Wilhelm.	Friederich Ebeher.	
				Adam Wagner.	
1781.	Nov. 19.	June 10.	Maria.	H. Peter Huner.	
	Dec. 5.	Apr. 6.	Paul.	Adam Bloom.	
1781.	Sep. 1.	"	"	Casper Schmid.	
1782.	Jan. 1.	"	Susanna.	Mathais Bekman.	
		"		Nicas Sein.	
		"		Gertraud.	
		"		Wilhelm.	
		"		Maria Catharina.	
		"		Wilhelm Schmid.	
		"		Anna Lis.	
		"		Charles Horn.	
		"		Elisabeth.	
1782.	Aug. 29.	June 28.	John. Herbert.	Peter Shmith.	Herbert Shmith, Regina Shmith.
					Eva.

Nov. 22.	"	"	Peter Wagner.	A. Eva.
Jacob.	"	"	Jacob Jung.	Maria.
Catharina.	"	"	Benjamin Lau.	Elisabeth.
Cornelius.	"	"	Philip Bellas.	Maria.
Maria.	"	"	Peter.	Aliis.
Peter.	"	"	Gertraut.	Elisabeth.
Jan.	"	"	Herbert Andres.	Anna.
30.	"	"	Dennia Heller.	Catharina.
Aug.	16.	Dec.	John. Peter Lentz.	Elisabeth.
1783.	18.	10.	Adam Lennard.	Mathewus Brechly and w.
Oct.	24.	"	Jacob Holleberger.	Maria Gertrauta.
1783.	Nov. 8.	Dec. 10.	Jacob Gratij, (?)	A. Margaretha.
Aug.	18.	"	Jacob Lunned.	M. Elisabeth.
Nov.	1.	"	Henrich Weingarten.	Eva Margretha.
May	5.	"		Anna Allebachin.
April	3.	"		
1784.	June 17.	Aug. 8.	Casper Slomiot.	Paul Enders and w.
July 31.	"	"	Adam Blum.	Peter Blum, A. Eva Jung.
1785.	July 24.	"	Jacob Enders.	Paul Enders and w.
1784.	Sep. 13.	"	Abraham.	Abraham Jung and w.
1785.	July 13.	"	Anna.	Peter Blum, Anna Christiana Hiller.
1785.	Dec. 15.	"	John. Peter Honer.	Adam Blum, Anna Jung.
1785.	Feb. 27.	Aug. 8.	Herbert Enders.	John Eckel and Elisabeth.
March 3.	"	"	Martin Jordan.	Martin Jordan, Eva, his w.
July 18.	"	"	Henrich Weingarten.	Peter Blum and w.
July 6.	"	"	Johann Shlatner.	Antony Hiller and Christina his w.
Mch 29.	"	"	Peter Hiller.	Peter Blum, Veronica Jungin.
1783.	Sep. 10.	"	Adam Wagener.	Johannes Eckel, Catharina Jordinin.
1785.	Aug. 3.	Aug. 9.	Johannes.	Abraham Jung, Gertraut Endressin.
July 26.	"	"	Abraham.	Philip Shlant, Eva Maria, his w.
1785.	Aug. 30.	Oct. 10.	Philip Slant.	Jacob Jung, Paul Blum's wife.
Sep. 8.	"	"	Jacob.	Joseph Fornsbach, Anna Jungin.
Sep. 9.	"	"	Anna.	
1784.	Oct. 22.	"	Johannes.	Susanna.
Nov. 14.	"	"	Maria.	Magdalena.
1780.	Dec. 30.	Nov. 31.	John. Christ. Haner.	"
1781.	Jan. 3.	Dec. 31.	Peter Blum.	Peter Blum and Eva his w.
1786.	Feb. 14.	June 15.	Dennis Heller.	Abraham. Agnes Shoemacher.
1784.	Mch 7.	June 15.	Jacob Hausechild.	
1786.	Mch 7.	"	"	Anna.
1785.	Aug. 20.	"	Peter Schmidt.	"
	April 16.	"	Peter Bellas.	Eva.
	Oct. 16.	"	Jacob Holleberger.	Elis. Cath.
1786.	April 7.	"	Abraham Blum.	Gertrauta.
1786.	June 18.	July 8.	Christian Henner.	Maria.
	Oct. 7.	"	Christoph Sope.	Susanna.
				Thankful.
1786.	Feb. 14.	June 15.		
1784.	Mch 7.	June 15.		
1786.	Mch 7.	"		
1785.	Aug. 20.	"		
	April 16.	"		
	Oct. 16.	"		
1786.	April 7.	"		
1786.	June 18.	July 8.		
	Oct. 7.	"		
1787.				

BIRTH.	BAPTISM.	CHILD.	FATHER.	MOTHER.	WITNESSES.
1787. Dec. 28. 1787. July 24. Jan. 28.	Oct. 7. Oct. 8. " 10. Aug. 30. Aug. 31.	John. Henrich. David. Elisabetha. Anna. Henrich. Maria. Catharina. Cornelius. 1787. Jan. 27. 1787. Mech. 5. May 29. May 25. July 7.	Christoph Srope. Johannes Leonhard. Peter Heller. Adam Leonard. Martin Jordan. Joseph Slatter. Charles Horn. John Peter Honner. Adam Wagner. James Mettler. Jacob Bunn. Joh. William. Elisabetha. Joseph.	Thankful. Elisabeth. Anna. Elisabetha. Eva. Margaretha. Eliabeth. Catharina. A. Maria. Elisabeth. M. Elisabeth. Elisabetha. Maria.	Joh. Leonard and w. Johannes Shoemaker, Agnes, his w. Jacob Jung, Anna Blummin. Peter Blum, Feronica Young. Philip Shlaut, jun., M. Cath Honerin. Anna Albbach.
1786. Aug. 31. 1786. Aug. 31. 1787. Jan. 27. 1787. June 13. 1787. July 5. 1787. May 29. 1787. Aug. 1.	May 22. " 13. " 5. " 4. " 1.	Adam Wagener. Permile. Jacob Bunn. Joh. William. Elisabetha. Jacob Jung.	1787	1787	Abraham Jung, Feronicam, his w. Herbert Shmiedt and w. Susanna. Margaretha. Elisabetha. Phebe. Elisabetha.
1785. Aug. 21. 1785. Aug. 5. 1785. April 28.	Sep. 5. Nov. 7. Dec. 5.	Anna. Joh. Herbert. Abigail.	Herbert Blum. Henrich Weingarten. Peter Bellis.	A. Maria. Eva. Else.	Johannes Shlaut, Elisabetha Apgar.
1785. May 9. 1787. Oct. 27. 1788. Sept. 26. 1788. Jan. 12. 1788. Jan. 31. 1788. Feb. 2.	Dec. 5. " 5. " 2. Apr. 2. " 2.	John. Daniel. Jacob. Abraham. Andreas. Jacob.	Jacob Wicoff. Jacob Wicoff. Adam Jung. Paul Jungs. Johannes Sein. Paul Jung.	Johannes. Johannes. John. Jacob. Abraham. Andreas.	John Blum, Anna Blum. Fred Bickel and w. Balthasar Bickel, Elisabeth Bickel. Peter Blum, jun., Maria, his w. Jacob Jung, Elis. Leonard.
1787. Dec. 4. 1788. Dec. 6. 1788. Feb. 28. 1788. April 24. 1788. Jan. 4. 1788. July 28. 1788. July 17. 1788. June 30.	May 1. " 1. June 4. " 2. Aug. 6. Oct. 1. " 9.	Johannes. Johannes. John. Johannes. Frederick. Elisabetha. Christian. Petrus. Elisabetha.	Philip Shlaut. Peter Shmiedt. Jacob Badein. Joseph Slatter. Jacob Kratzly. Abraham Blum. Charles Horne. Henrich Kass. Peter Heller.	Elisabetha. Eva. Maria. M. Margretha. A. Margretha. Maria. A. Maria. Dina. Anna.	James Mettler. Herbert Blum. Adam Jung. Philip Bellas.
1789. Feb. 23. 1789. Mech. 3.	Apr. 22. Apr. 22.	Abraham. Maria.	1789	Anna. A. Maria.	Peter Blum, A. Maria. Peter Shmiedt, Anna Jungin.
1789. May 1.	Aug. 26. " 26.	Anna. Philip.		A. Margretha. Maria.	

May 16.	Aug. 26.	Herbert.	Johannes Hener.	Cath.
"	"	Susanna.	"	"
July 20.	"	Susanna.	Jacob Jung.	Maria.
"	"	Peter.	Peer Swick.	Anna.
1772. Jan. 25.	July 9.	Anna.	"	"
1769. Nov. 25.	"	Rebecca.	Christ. Dianstramann	Rebecca.
1758. Mech. 13.	"	Peter.	"	"
1778. April 21.	"	Catharina.	"	"
1782. July 17.	"	Magdalena.	"	"
1784. April 2.	"	Adam.	Adam Leonhard.	Elizabeth.
1789. Aug. 16.	Nov. 11.			
1790. Jan. 10.	Mch 10.	Anna Maria.	Johannes Edel (?).	Elizabeth.
1789. Nov. 15.	"	Benjamin.	Georg Horn.	Maria.
Oct. 16.	"	Sarah.	Frederick Apert.	Elizabeth.
1789. May 27.	May 13.	Philipus.	Adam Waggen.	A. Maria.
1790. April 4.	June 3.	Maria.	Philip Schlaudt.	Elizabeth.
1790. April 26.	"	Elisabetha.	Paul Jung.	Elisabetha.
1790. May 6.	June 3.	Johannes.	Joseph Slatter.	Marg.
1790. July 20.	Sept. 15.	Maria.	Jacob Kratzly.	Margr.
1790. July 9.	"	Johannes.	Lucas Covert.	Cornelia.
July 31.	"	Ev.	Adam Jung.	Margretha.
Sept. 1.	Dee. 15.	Mathew.	Abraham Blum.	Maria.
Oct. 12.	Dec. 16.	Johannes.	George Brochty.	Catharine.
July 6.	Aug. 6.		Nicolas Bickle.	Elizabeth.
1791.				
Jan. 8.	App. 13.	Reny (?).	James Mettler.	Elizabeth.
Mch 10.	"	Rebe:ca.	Charles Horn.	Maria.
Feb. 19.	"	George.	Peter Bellas.	Eise.
1791. Feb. 16.	"	Peter.	David Stein.	Margretha.
1790. Sept. 3.	May 3.	Ruben.	wife of Joh. Jos. Bruch.	Anna.
	1791.	Elisabeth.	Hebert Blum.	A. Maria.
1791. July 20.	July 24.	Jacob.	Abraham Jung.	Elizabeth.
July 4.	Aug. 21.	Geitrud.	Schimphiders.	Margaretha.
1790. Aug. 23.	"	Maria.	Jacob Bedein.	Maria.
1791. July 28.	Aug. 30.	Fredericus.	Johannes Hertsman.	Catharina.
July 15.	"	Georgius.	William Kass.	Anna.
Apr. 21.	"	Margratha.	Heinrich Weingart.	Eva.
Mch 16.	Sept. 30.	Johannes.	Joseph Schlauder.	Margretha.
1791. Sept. 21.	Nov. 13.			
Dec. 14.	Dec. 26.			
1791. Dec.	28.	Feb.	Samuel.	Anna.
1792. Jan	29.	May	Wilhelm.	Elisabeth.

Birth.	BAPTISM.	CHILD.	FATHER.	MOTHER.	WITNESSES.
July 8.	Oct. 7.	Anna Barbara.	Nicolaus Bikel.	Rebecca.	Balthasar Bikel and w.
July 31.	" 28.	Anna.	Wilhelm Metter.	Catharina.	
Sep. 20.	Oct. 28.	David.	Jacob Jung.	Maria.	
June 28.	" "	Wielhelm.	Philip Schlaunt.	Elisabeth.	
1792.	Aug. 12.	Joseph.	Peer Bellas.	Ely.	
1793.	Jan. 31.	Isaac.	Paul Jung.	Elisabetha.	
Jan.	7. Apr.	Rhody.	James Metter.	Elisabetha.	
1791.	Aug. 28.	June 19.	Adam Leonard.	Elisabetha.	
1792.	Dec. 7.	June 19.	Abraham Jung.	Elisabetha.	
1790.	Jan. 21.	" "	John Drake.	A. Juliania Henn.	
1792.	July 3.	" "	Andreas Flickinger.	Catharina.	
1793.	Oct. 3.	" "	Johannnes Edel.	Elisabetha.	
July	5.	" "	William Schuler.	Esther.	
1794.	Jan. 18.	23.	Christopher Srope.	Thankful.	
Apr.	4.	" 1794.	Peter Schmid.	Eva.	
1794.	June 9.	23.	Jacob.	Elisabetha.	
1794.	Oct. 10.	Nov. 23.	Elisabetha.	Maria.	
Feb.	11.	Feb. 19.	Jacob Bodine.	Maria.	
			Bellas.	" "	
					1795
1795.	Feb. 9.	11. Aug.	Frederick.	Jacob Blum.	
May	" "	" "	Sarah.	Adam Young.	
Dec.	13.	" "	Cornelius.	Philip Slaut.	
Feb.	7.	" "	Charity.	James Metter.	
1794.	Sept. 28.	" "	Elisabetha.	John Sinclair.	
	Aug. 10.	" "	Elisabetha.	Richard Gano.	
	1793.	Dec. 9.	" "	Conrad Eyler.	
	1793.	June 8.	" "	" "	
		Feb. 26.	" "	John Allen.	
		1794. July 16.	" "	Daniel Brinck.	
			" "	Ronchy.	
			" "	Mary.	
					1795
1793.	Aug. 23.	Oct.	Baptized a me	J. Wack.	
Nov.	5.		John.	Catharina.	
1777.	Nov. 26.	Nov. 29.	James.	"	
1793.	Dec. 10.	Dec. 20.	Isaac Robis.	of faith.	
	Oct.	" "	Godfrey.	Mary.	
			" "	Paul Kelse.	
				Anna.	

Godfrey Case, Sarah Young.

1796. May 19. July 17.	1796. Sarah. Susanna. Nancy.	Minnie Eulieck. James Hoff. Isaac Duckworth. Christopher Strop. John Bellos.
1796. May 11. July 17.	1796. " " "	Sarah. Mary. Anna.
1796. May 1. " " "	1796. " " "	Thankful. Anna. Mary.
1795. Dec. 22. June 26.	1796. Rebecca.	Christopher Strop. John Bellos.
1795. July 30. " " "	1796. " " "	Elizabeth. Elisabeth. Elisabeth. Elisabeth. Elisabeth. Elisabeth. Elisabeth. Elisabeth. Elisabeth.
1795. June 9. Oct. 2.	1796. May 29. Nov. 10.	Jacob Hitesman. John Albach. William Schieler.
1795. " " "	1796. Jan. 1. Oct. 2.	John Albach. William Schieler.
1796. Sep. 3. Nov. 13.	1796. Isaac. " " "	Jacob (?) Blum. Peter Bellis.
1795. Nov. 6. " " "	1796. Isaac. " " "	Adam Young. Jacob Bodine.
1796. Oct. 8. " " "	1796. Sept. 4. " " "	Sarah. Henry Stout.
1796. " " "	1796. Sept. 25. " " "	Elizabeth. Nies. Pickle.
1796. " " "	1796. Sept. 22. " " "	Mary Barnes. Charity.
May Age 33. Feb. 8.	1796. May 1. Dec. 11.	John Hartmann. after confession John Hartman.
1796. Feb. 11. " " "	1796. Feb. 11. " " "	Elizabeth. Peter.
1796. July 11. " " "	1796. Feb. 5. " " "	Christopher.
1796. Oct. 23. " " "	1796. Nov. 10. " " "	John.
1796. " " "	1797. April 19. May 28.	Mary.
1795. Feb. 15. " " "	1797. Feb. 18. " " "	John.
1795. Oct. 17. " " "	1797. May 22. May 7.	John.
1797. Jan. 22. May 7.	1796. Oct. 23. " " "	Hannah. Charles.
1796. " " "	1796. Nov. 10. " " "	Elisabeth.
1797. Feb. 15. " " "	1797. April 19. May 28.	Barbara.
1795. Oct. 17. " " "	1797. Feb. 18. " " "	Rachel.
1797. Mech. 9. July 9.	1797. Mech. 9. July 9.	Christopher.
April 6. " " "	1797. Oct. 10. " " "	Anna.
April 6. " " "	1797. July 28. Sept 18.	Susanna.
1797. Mech. 22. July 29. " " "	1797. Oct. 28. Aug. 20. 1797.	Mathias.
1796. Oct. 10. " " "	1797. Nov. 28. " " "	Paul.
1797. July 28. " " "	1797. Nov. 28. " " "	Isaac.
Oct. 7. Jan. 6. 1798.	1797. Sept. 7. Dec. 17. 1797.	Anthony. Theodosia.
Nov. 28. " " "	1797. Sept. 7. Dec. 17. 1797.	Mary.
1797. Sept. 17. 1797.	1797. Sept. 7. Dec. 17. 1797.	Samuel.
1798. May 9. " " "	1797. Sept. 17. 1797.	Rebecca.
1790. Dec. 7. " " "	1790. Dec. 7. " " "	Phebe.
1792. Oct. 22. " " "	1792. Oct. 22. " " "	Trial.
1794. Dec. 28. " " "	1794. Dec. 28. " " "	Isaac.
1797. Mech. 7. " " "	1797. Mech. 7. " " "	John.
1797. Sept. 25. April 29. 1798.	1797. Sept. 25. April 29. 1798.	Elizabeth.
Feb. 6. Mich 19. " " "	Feb. 6. Mich 19. " " "	Peter.
Nov. 28. May 27. " " "	Nov. 28. May 27. " " "	Joseph.
" " "	" " "	Mary.
" " "	" " "	Henry.
		Elisabeth.
		Sarah Young.
		Thankful.
		" "

BIRTH.	BAPTISM.	CHILD.	FATHER.	MOTHER.	WITNESSES.
1797. Oct. 9. June 27. 1798.	Margreth. Mary.	William Wagner. John Allen.	Anna. Ranch.	Wm. Wagner, Margretha Case.	
Nov. 8. July 8.	Henry.	Dan'l Brink.	Polly.		
1790. Apr. 25. July 25.	Henry.	Valentine Holtzeiser.	Mary.		
1797. Mich 25. July 22.	Henry.	Nicholas Bellis.	Betsey.		
1798. Oct. 2. Jan. 20.	Henry.	Herbert Bellis.	and wife.		
1797. Nov. 27. Meh 3.	Henry.	Dan'l Curtis.	Rosina.		
1798. Feb. 16. Feb. 19. 1799.	Jacob.	Jacob Vanderbilt.	Phoebe.		
1793. July 6. Feb. 28. 1799.	William.	"	"		
1795. Nov. 19. " "	Anna.	Herbert Bellis.	Charity.		
1797. Feb. 11. " "	Fanny.	John Boden.	Mary.		
1798. Sept. 11. " "	Eva.	Jacob Bodine.	and wife.		
June 6. Meh 3.	Anna.	Conrad Egler.	Margret.		
July 14.	William.	"	"		
1797. Nov. 5. Feb. 16. 1800.	Anny.	Henry Stout.	Mary.		
1797. Nov. 5. " "	John.	Aaron VanSycle.	Caty.		
1798. Sept. 14. Sept. 1. 1799.	Catharine.	"	"		
1786. Nov. 12. Meh 3. 1800	"	Elijah.	"		
1788. Au. 16. " "	"	Daniel.	"		
1790. Nov. 2. " "	"	Aaron.	"		
1793. May 26. " "	"	Mase.	"		
1796. April 29. " "	"	William.	"		
1798. Oct. 22. " "	"	John.	William Wagner.		
1799. July 10. July 7.	Sarah.	John Heitsman.	John Heitsman.		
1797. Apr. 20. Nov. 3.	Mary.	"	"		
1798. Sept. 15. " "	"	William.	Elisabeth.		
1799. Dec. 5. " "	"	John.	Elisabeth.		
1798. Aug. 2. " "	"	Mathias.	Anna.		
1800. Feb. 2. " "	"	Mary.	"		
1799. June 2. " "	"	William.	Anna.		
1800. Aug. 9. Dee. 15.	Abraham.	Jacob Stein.	Catharine.		
1800. Oct. 19. Dee. 15.	William.	Herbert Bellis.	Charity.		
1800. Oct. 19. Dee. 14.	Henry.	Fred'l Jordan.	Catharine.		
1798. Oct. 19. Feb. 15. 1799.	Catharine.	Peter Henn.	Sary.		
1800. Aug. 22. Dee. 17. 1800.	"	"	"		
1800. April 6. " "	David.	Fardenant.	Christopher Scrope.		
Feb. 7. Apr. 26. 1801.	Wm. Carter.	Wm. Carter.	William Alpach.		
June 18. " "	Elijah.	Elijah.	Benj. Wright.		
1797. Jan. 14. Apr. 27. 1801.	Elisabeth.	Elisabeth.	wife Mathias Alpach.		
1800. May 16. " "	John.	John.	Mathis Alpach.		

EDITORIAL.

THE present number completes the third volume of the Jerseyman. A title page will be sent free to those who desire to bind the volume, on receipt of a postal card request.

Publication of the paper will continue as before, but it is hoped with more regularity.

Prof. J. W. Moore, of Lafayette College, Easton, Pa., has, during the past few years, carefully gone over all the records of the Kingwood Monthly Meeting at Quakertown, N. J. and has arranged the genealogical matter in shape for reference and has sent us the manuscript for publication. The first installment will appear in the next issue.

In 1882, Dr. John R. Stevenson of Haddonfield, N. J. published in the New York Genealogical and Biographical Magazine, a brief sketch of Thomas Stevenson (b. 1615) and his descendants. He has rewritten and brought it up to date, including all descendants, both male and female, so far as it has been possible to learn of them. This genealogy will also appear in the next and succeeding numbers.

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 HISTORY of the Oliphant family, including all descendants in the female line, however remote, has been undertaken by Samuel Grant Oliphant, A. M., a native Jerseyman, now connected with the Phillips Academy at Exeter, N. H.

This family traces its origin to Olifard, a Norman Knight who fought with the Conqueror at Hastings. In 1141 David Olifard saved the life of his god father, David I of Scotland. He was given large estates and made the King's Justiciar—an office next in honor to the Crown. A descendant, Sir William Oliphant, in 1304, immortalized himself by his gallant defence of Stirling Castle. His son, Walter, married Elizabeth, daughter of King Robert Bruce and Elizabeth de Burgh, his wife. Among their descendants were the Lords of the now dormant barony of Oliphant, the Jacobite Lairds of Gask, and other Scottish worthies, whose lives will be sketched in this work.

It was but natural that their antipathy to the House of Brunswick should prompt some of the Oliphants to join their countrymen in their early emigration to New Jersey. One William is said to have landed at Perth Amboy in 1685, but nothing more is known of him. A few years later came two brothers, Duncan and Douglass(?). Nothing is known of the latter; Duncan settled in Amwell Township, Hunterdon County, became a large landed proprietor and died about 1733, leaving four sons David, John, Ephraim, James,—three daughters—Margaret, Mary, Ann, and a brother-in-law, John Garrison.

David removed to Burlington County and became prominently identified with its history. He married Ann, daughter of William and Hannah Lee, by whom he had Jonathan, Hosea, John and probably other children. Jonathan married Mary, daughter of Thomas and Ruth Shinn, was a Captain in the Revolution and the ancestor of most of the numerous Jersey Oliphants.

Of the other children of Duncan little is yet known. Margaret married Thomas Gordon, presumably a son of the Proprietor Thomas. Other Oliphants, also, settled in several of the Colonies. Any of our readers who know aught of the foregoing or any others of the Oliphant name or descent will confer a great favor upon Mr. Oliphant by communicating with him at the address given above.

1801.	April 14.	June 7.	1801.	Elisabeth.	Jacob Blum.
1801.	Aug. 3.	"	Agnes.	Henry Stout.	
1801.	Aug. 14.	Aug. 30.	1801.	Sarah.	John Blum.
1800.	Oct. 1.	May 3.		Hannah.	John Allen.
1801.	Feb. 4.	"	William.	James Egman.	Peter Smith.
Mch	4.	"	Elisa.	Sally.	Garret Covenhoven.
				William.	"
				Polly.	"
				Hannah.	"
				David.	"
				Peggy.	"
				Mercy (or Merey)	"
				Aaron.	William Case.
				John.	William Wagner.
				Peter.	John Brink.
				Hannah.	Philip Case.
				Henry.	John Bellis.
				Anna.	
1801.	Feb. 28.	Oct. 18.	1801.	John.	
	July 15.	"		Peter.	
				Hannah.	
				Henry.	
				Anna.	
1800.	May 20.	Jan. 24.	1802.	Henry.	
	July 30, Mch	29,			

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